

VOL. XVIII.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JANUARY 15, 1866.

NUMBER 2.

PUBLISHED BY NORMAN J. COLMAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, 97 Chesnut Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,

Is devoted to the promotion of the
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK
INTERESTS OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

It is issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, in
quarto form, each number containing 16 pages, mak-
ing a volume of 416 pages yearly. Terms—\$2.00 per
annum in advance; Four copies, \$6; Ten copies \$15,
and a Premium of Five Concord Grape Vines to any
one sending the names of Four subscribers and \$6;
and Fifteen Concord Grape Vines to any one sending
the names of Ten Subscribers and \$15.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

A few appropriate advertisements will be inserted
in the "Rural World and Valley Farmer," at the
following rates: One square (being ten lines of this
type or an inch in depth), each insertion \$2; One
column, one insertion, \$15; two insertions, \$25; and
\$10 for every additional insertion. One-half column,
one insertion, \$8; two insertions, \$15, and \$6 for
every additional insertion. These rates will be strict-
ly adhered to.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.

Farmers as a class are very negligent of their
homes. They care but little about making
them attractive places. The taste for home
adornment has never been properly cultivated.
So that they have a house that is comfortable,
and a barn that is roomy and tight, they are
satisfied. The architectural proportions of the
buildings are matters of very little importance.
So is the building site. Convenience is the main
thing. If the barn is located between the
house and the road, it matters but little, so they
have the buildings—that is enough. This is
not so with all farmers—but it is so with too
many. As a class, farmers are deficient in the
taste for properly laying out and planning the
grounds surrounding their buildings, and in
properly locating them so as to give them the
finest effect.

Now, this taste must be cultivated—can be
cultivated. Taste is an innate principle in
man—stronger, better, in some, than in others.
But by a little reading, a little study, a little
thought, great results can be obtained. Where
the best taste is exercised, the best effects are
derived. If a farm is to be sold, and every-
thing is harmoniously arranged, so as to please
the eye of the beholder, it will bring a much

higher price. If it is to be kept, it gives one a
daily and hourly pleasure to know that every-
thing has been done to the best advantage, and
that it presents the very best appearance that
it could present for the means invested. It
costs no more to put up, in their proper places,
neat well-proportioned edifices, than it does
others of a similar size, all out of proportion
and out of place. And when in proportion and
place, it is a pleasure to improve and adorn
the surrounding grounds.

A fine lawn or a good sized door-yard—call it
by what name you may—should be an indis-
pensable adjunct to every house. This should
be kept sacred from the depredations of all
kinds of stock. It should extend before and
each side of the dwelling. Or it may be large
enough for the house to occupy the center.
This lawn may consist of one acre, or five acres,
depending upon the taste and wealth of the
owner—but it must consist of some size—it can-
not be dispensed with.

Now this lawn must be improved. It must
be the depository of every pretty flower and
shrub and tree that you can get. Add a little
every year. Get your flowers, plants, trees
from your neighbors, your forests, or your
nurseryman. Set them out in natural clumps
or groups, each kind as much together as possi-
ble. Leave openings for views of the distant
landscape. Consider where each thing will
look the best after it has grown up. Plant with
great care and not too closely—but recollect
and plant by grouping. Leave open stretches
of the lawn for effect. If you have a fine
view of the pond, river or lake, by no means
obstruct that view. Evergreens beautify such
a lawn, especially in winter. By all means get
them, if you can do no better than to procure
the cedar from your hill sides. Even fruit trees
do well in such a spot, and we think lend an addi-
tional charm to the home feeling. Trees loaded
with their crimson and golden fruit in sight of
the windows, have no bad effect upon one's feel-
ings. They do not lessen one's love of home.
The inmates will remember home by these sur-
roundings while life shall last. Cherry trees,
pear trees, plum trees, and even apple trees, will
do in a lawn of considerable size; but where the

highest taste is observed, only ornamental trees
and plants are allowed in the lawn.

A noble orchard close at hand, assists greatly
towards beautifying one's home. Who does
not recollect the paternal orchard? We can
recollect every tree in our father's orchard, as
well as we can the boys with whom we used to
play, and with whom we used to attend the
district school. Although it is nearly twenty
years since we plucked an apple from any of
their branches, we could go to them at night,
and know just what variety we should find. A
nice, well-kept garden, is also an indispensable
accompaniment of home. Neat fences should
surround all. Such a place is looked upon with
pleasure by all. It improves the value of land
in the surrounding farms. It aids in developing
tastes—for wives, at least, want to have their
homes as beautiful as their neighbor's. And then
what a blessed influence it has upon the in-
mates. How they learn to love such a home.
The sons and daughters will not be anxious to
leave such a spot, for where can they find such
another? It is the desolation, the repulsiveness,
that surrounds our homes, that drive our chil-
dren from us. If home is made attractive for
them—they will be attracted to it, and not re-
pulsed from it.

Such homes give a higher tone to our noble
profession—the best on God's beautiful earth—
the most unselfish—beset with less temptation,
developing a higher and nobler manhood—
giving proper and healthful exercise to all our
mental, moral and physical faculties. Readers,
let us, one and all, strive to improve and beau-
tify our homes—our earthly tabernacles—but
let us not forget at the same time, the develop-
ment, the improvement, the adornment of those
noble powers, given to us by the Author of our
being, and from which are to be derived our
highest earthly and eternal happiness.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.—The best method I
know of to preserve eggs, is to fill the pores of
the shell with fresh clean lard, so as to exclude
all the air. It is my opinion that this simple
and easy method is preferable to any now in use.
Some put them in lime water; some lay them
down in salt; some put them in saw-dust. But
the lime cooks them, so that they have a dried
appearance; salt has a similar effect, while eggs
saturated with lard, as far as my experience goes,
open fresh and nice.

Training a Trotting Horse.

N. J. COLMAN, Esq: I have a very promising trotting horse five years old that has had but little training, that can trot a mile in about three minutes. I have used him under a saddle some this winter, and he has got to single foot-racking, and can go very fast at that gait. I have recently been driving him in the buggy, and find when he gets at the height of his speed he frequently goes to racking. Can you tell me how to cure him of this fault. By so doing you will confer a great favor on a

SUBSCRIBER.

REPLY.—The only way to cure him, is not to let him rack. The habit must be forgotten. If well established it will be almost impossible to make him a reliable trotter. His single foot racking is a good indication of speed, but if he promises to be very fast as a trotter, the racking will spoil his sale. It will require time and patience to cure him. Never put a saddle on him again. Some horses, if ridden, are inclined to take this gait, especially if urged to the top of their speed. The gait is a very easy one for both rider and horse, and if permitted to become established under the saddle, the horse will take it sometimes in harness, though all horses will not do this.

If the horse were ours, we should turn him out awhile, and let him forget, as far as possible, the gait. After a month or two we would take him up and work him very gently, letting him trot slow and square. We should be very careful never to let him go fast enough to want to rack. We would not drive him in company with other horses if his spirit was high, as that frequently gets horses to prancing and racking, if inclined to it, by being held back. By using great patience and not wanting to get along too fast, he will forget the habit and trot square. It takes a long time to prepare a horse for fast trotting. People are too much in a hurry—want to get along too fast—over-do their horses—spoil their gait, and they become worthless before they reach their prime.

If the directions we have suggested are followed, and he is still strongly inclined to rack, the only other remedy is to put him at gentle work on the farm for a year, till he entirely forgets the habit, and then take him up and put him in a careful trainer's hands, and have him follow the directions we have above given.

MARKET FOR ANGORA GOATS' FLEECES.—Mr. Geo. W. Ogden of Paris, Ky., writes the *Ohio Farmer* that a market has been found for Angora wool which we need not be ashamed to proclaim to the world. He says that the fleece of one goat manufactured into various articles (such as fringes, tassels, etc.) sells at retail for five hundred dollars. Mr. O. gives an extract from a letter from Messrs. Jas. Thornton & Son of Troy, New York, who have made some successful experiments in manufacturing Angora wool, and are now importing machinery that will comb 1,000 pounds per day. They state that next year, if the wool can be produced by the farmers of the West or any other part of the country, they can use 100,000 to 300,000 pounds, and would be willing to give more than double what they are now paying for Canada combing wool. If true, this is important news for the breeders of the Angora or Cashmere goats in this country.

Rules of Crossing Breeds of Sheep.

Dr. Randall, in his "Practical Shepherd," closes his chapter upon this subject with the following recapitulation:

I. That it is wholly inexpedient to cross Merino sheep with any other breed to improve the Merino in any of the characteristics now sought in that breed.

II. That while an infusion of Merino blood is highly beneficial to unimproved, coarse families, to increase the fineness and quality of their wool, it injures the improved mutton races in size, early maturity, propensity to fatten and prolificacy in breeding, more than it benefits them in respects to the fleece or otherwise.

III. That no valuable intermediate family of permanent hereditary character has yet been formed, or is likely to be formed, by crossing between Merino and coarse sheep; and that the only successful continuous cross between them is when the object is to merge a coarse-wooled family wholly in the Merino (i. e., when no ram is ever used but the full blood Merino).

IV. That an infusion of the blood of one coarse-wooled breed has been supposed, in a few instances, to benefit another coarse-wooled breed, but that as a general thing it is much safer to avoid all crossing between distinct breeds.

V. That crossing between different families of the same breed, for the purpose of obtaining perfect sub-families, has, both among the Merinos and English sheep, resulted highly favorably in many instances; but that, nevertheless, the instances of failure have been much more numerous; that it is not expedient to cross even different families of the same breed for this object, except in pursuance of a well digested and definite plan, founded upon some experimental knowledge of the subject; and finally, that such crosses (like all others) should only be made when the necessary materials for the desired improvement can be found within one of the families (in other breeds) which it is proposed to cross together.

VI. That crossing between different families of the same breed for the purpose of merging one family in another, is still more likely to prove successful; but that in attaining either this or the preceding object, it is desirable to unite families presenting the fewest differences, and to limit the cross to as few families as the circumstances admit of.

VII. That for the purpose of mutton production it is highly expedient to breed rams of the best mutton families with ewes of hardier and more easily kept local families—but that in such cases it is almost uniformly advisable to stop with the first cross. That such a system to produce early lambs for the butcher on sterile and exposed situations of the mutton region proper to produce earlier and better mutton on the natural pastures and corn-producing soil of the West, where its production as a leading object is preferred to the production of wool, would redound enormously to individual profit and to public utility.

VIII. That with all the breeds and families crossing for the sake of crossing, without a definite and well understood object—under the vague impression that it is in itself beneficial to the health and thrift, or that some benefit, the character of which cannot be anticipated, is likely to spring from it—is in the highest degree improper and absurd. That in using rams of the same breed and family, taken from different but not directly related flocks, the utmost care should be used to select such only as conform as nearly as practicable to a uniform standard of qualities.

Any of our readers can secure some Concord Vines, by spending a short time among their neighbors and getting up a club for our paper.

THE HOG.

We do not treat a hog as we do other animals—because he is a hog. We let him wallow, and think it all the better for him. Besides, he is poked and pounded and set upon by dogs—all because he is piggy. But man is a greater piggy than he, if he permits such a thing. If it is the nature of a hog to wallow, it is because he is of a hot nature, and wants to be cool; and if he can't find water, he will find the next best thing—and generally the only thing—mire. Give him water, and he will be satisfied. He will not forsake its coolness for the half coolness of his wallow bed.

Hogs will thrive when dirty. Will they thrive less when clean? So say not those who have had clean hogs. The fattest and finest swine we have ever seen, were the cleanest and best-kept. A hog is decent if you give him a chance. He has even order about him. He is closely allied to the human species in some things. He has wit, intelligence, joined to his infinite stubbornness. And that makes him the hog—not because he is a great eater: many animals are that. He eats much because he lays much fat on. He only helps himself as we all do—and he does it with a w. Nobody finds fault that he does it; if anything, he does not eat enough to suit the fattening propensity of our pork-makers.

Because he has not enough to eat, and goes in search of food, as any creature would, he is poked and ringed—often torn and hurt—and then he returns home in a serious reflective trot, showing he meant what he did, and did it not from any wilfulness or malice.

We are too hard upon piggy—on Charley Lamb's pet—the best in all the world—as no one better than Elia knew.

Precisely as well as other animals should we treat the hog. And a humane, a wise man, will do it. He will make as much a pet of a nice pig, as of a sheep—of a "grunter" as of a lamb. And he will get paid for his care. It is better to have a clean hog than a dirty; a well-treated than an abused. It is profitable; it is rational. Keep him away from the fangs of the dogs, which worry him exceedingly, and hurts you in pocket, and in heart if you have any.

HORSE KILLED BY WASPS.—A correspondent of an American paper, writing from Sulphur Springs, Tenn., says:—"While reclining under a tree I was startled by the footsteps of a horse, and looking up saw the animal coming toward me at full speed. He appeared to be terribly frightened, and commenced running around the spot where I was seated, and I soon discovered that the animal was completely covered with wasps, having no doubt trampled upon a nest of these insects. The poor beast ran about in excruciating torments fully an hour and a half, when he fell dead."

THE MINER AND ARTISAN.—Such is the name of a new paper recently started in this city, devoted to the social elevation and mental improvement of the working classes. It is got up in neat style and edited with much ability, and would be an entertaining and welcome visitor to any one's home. It is published weekly at \$2.50 per year, by John Hinchcliffe, 109 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.

COMPOSTING MANURES.

An important point gained in composting manures is, the destruction of the vitality of the seeds contained in the manure. No one has failed to witness the great growth of grass and other seeds after an application of manure to the soil. Cattle, horses and sheep, are fed clover, timothy, blue grass, herd's grass, &c., and many of these seeds are undigested, and will vegetate after passing through the animal. These seeds also shell out in feeding to stock, so that manure contains a large amount of seeds ready to grow on being applied to the soil. To the grower of small fruits this is a great inconvenience. We have had crops of strawberries ruined by applying manure uncomposted. The seeds contained in the manure have vegetated and grown so luxuriantly as to throw in the shade the strawberry plants. We now apply no uncomposted manure to grounds devoted to the culture of small fruit. By composting manure, fermentation takes place, and if thorough, the vitality of seeds is destroyed and you then have a good material to apply to soils for all crops. No weeds or grasses show themselves as a result of such an application. But your crop will feel the effect speedily, and laugh and grow fat at the kind treatment you have given it.

Every farm should have its compost heap, where all refuse matter can be thrown and mixed and rotted. It is the farmer's bank. Its deposits are so much gold. His drafts are always honored with the genuine material.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

ED. RURAL WORLD: A correspondent who signs himself "M. M." desires to be informed through the columns of the RURAL WORLD, of the best method of getting out the seed of the Osage Orange.

With your permission, I will endeavor to give him my method, which is as follows:

Gather the balls or oranges as soon as they begin to fall; pound them in a trough or kettle, with a wooden mallet made for the purpose, into a jelly—the finer the better—even if you mash a few of the seed. When thoroughly mashed, put in a water-tight tub or cask, for the purpose of fermentation, letting them remain until the weather becomes cold. Then take them to a place where you will have water handy. Put a shovel-full or two in a tub filled with water; rub it well with your hands so as to separate the seed from the pomace. Do not put too much pomace in your tub at a time; but keep it thin enough to allow the seed to settle to the bottom. After thoroughly washing and rubbing the pomace, take it out with your hands or skimmer; and if on examination there should still be good seed in it, press it dry, pound it, and put through the same operation again. All the perfect seed will settle to the bottom of the tub, where they can easily be secured. Another washing with fresh water and they become perfectly clean.

Immediately after you are done cleaning the seed, while they are yet moist, put them in a box, not tight enough to hold water, cover with a wet cloth and bury three or four inches below the surface of the earth. They should be plant-

ed as early in the spring as you can get your ground in order, and there will be no difficulty in getting them to grow.

If however you raise your own seed, you must be sure to have both the male and female trees, for if you do not, the seed will not vegetate. They are easily distinguished, as the male does not bear fruit. Respectfully, C. B.

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

In a correct system of rotation of crops, barley, oats, wheat, rye, should not immediately succeed one another. A crop of corn, or potatoes, or beans, or clover, or grass should intervene. Crops should succeed one another, that draw as much as possible their sustenance from sources as widely different as possible, and the cultivation should be different also, to produce the greatest benefit in a system of rotation. The great fault with our farming is that the same crop is raised too long upon the same ground. One year, or at the most two, is long enough for the same variety of grain or other product. Change to a crop as widely different in its nature and growth as possible. Then give periods of rest by sowing the grasses, clover, &c., and our farms will never degenerate. The intelligent farmer will take heed, and keep his soil in good spirits. He will not rob it of its most valuable ingredients, but will study how he may best preserve them.

FEEDING STOCK.

Manure is so much fodder wasted; for the same properties that make manure fertile, support the animal system: namely, the nutritive properties, which are the nitrogen, carbon, &c., all entering into the manure as well as into the food, being in the excrements an overplus of what was not appropriated by the system. The animal therefore gets but part of the strength of its feed. And according as we feed, so will be the proportion of what goes into the manure. Over-feeding contributes to this. Hence highly-fed animals have richer excrements than those fed less; and the richer the food, the richer the manure.

But this substance which we find in the manure, may, by a judicious mode of feeding be in a great measure remedied. Less food, and less concentrated, will do it. But as this is apt also to arrest somewhat the growth of the animal, other means will have to be resorted to. These are a mixture of feed, combining the rich with the less highly concentrated. Thus straw may be mixed with grain, or even with rich hay. The two extremes should be used together; not the oat and the timothy alone for the horse, the corn for the cow and the pig. These will do where only results are wished to be obtained irrespective of waste. Thus horses fed in this way, furnish rich manure, which is so much loss, though the benefit—at least the immediate benefit—is greater than if less highly fed.

There is much in judicious feeding, which gives immediate profits, whereas manure must bide its time, and always more or less of its strength escapes. It is bad policy to pass grain through your stock to be given to the air

and the soil whence it first came: it is doing so much work over. Save the waste, and save the labor, and the interest invested. In the West where manure is thrown away, the policy of overfeeding is suicidal. It is not necessary. To most thoroughly husband our means, and prevent waste as much as possible, feed should be cooked or steamed, the hay cut. In Spain they not only cut and cook, but reduce, even straw, to a pulp, so as to make it the more ready for digestion and assimilation.

We can thus account why scant feeding "saves fodder," as it is called. It is because the full benefit of the food consumed is applied; little is wasted. And hence the manure of such a barnyard, is poor, as we generally find the cattle. Judicious feeding is the best economy with the stock man—the main gate through which he wastes or restrains. All his efforts, his object in keeping stock, are dependent upon his feeding. If that fails, he fails; if there is waste there, so much loss he suffers. If properly managed, the speculation will be in his favor—the speculation of changing grain into flesh.

WASHING SWEATED HORSES.

A correspondent of the *London Field* answers an inquiry whether it is a safe practice to wash sweated horses in cold water. He says he has adopted it, and with beneficial results, both in summer and in winter; but in cold weather it is perhaps better to use warm, or at least chilled water. After washing, the animal should be rubbed dry as far as practicable, and the legs especially. Should the hair on them be too long to admit of this being sufficiently done, flannel bandages should be put on, and a woolen rug thrown loosely over, but without the roller. In the course of an hour, the horse will be tolerably dry, and should then have another rub-down, and be clothed in the ordinary manner. If horses were treated in a more rational manner than is often the case, with pure air and scrupulous cleanliness, disease would be far less common.

What is more refreshing to a man after a hard day's shooting, or other laborious exercise, than a warm or cold bath; and I believe it to be equally so to the horse. To the tired hunter, a warm foot-bath and fomentation, if the animal is sufficiently quiet, is most refreshing. With gentle treatment, most horses can be used to almost anything. Some years ago I visited the royal stables at Buckingham Palace. There, as I was informed—and at the time myself witnessed the operation—every horse, summer and winter, was washed from head to foot with cold water after returning from work, no matter whether it had been out one hour or six. A regular bath-house, cold water and plenty of it, two men after the ablution scraping, rubbing, &c.; a kind of web cloth was thrown over to admit of evaporation, and the horse was afterwards rubbed down and clothed as usual in the course of an hour or two. We cannot all have such appliances, but still I consider the plan rational and conducive to the health of the horse, if only ordinary care is taken.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Can you tell me where I can get a well-bred male Chester White pig? Farmers certainly stand in their own light by not advertising fine stock of all kinds that they have for sale; by so doing, they could make quick sales, and confer a favor on some of their brethren. A great many breed from inferior stock because they do not know where to get that which is good.

W. L. FRENCH.

Loutre, Audrain Co., Mo.

We know of no Chester White Pigs for sale.

PLow DEEP.

Our readers all recollect the advice of Franklin:

"Plow deep
While sluggards sleep,
And you'll have corn to sell and keep."

Yet few of us follow the advice of that sage Philosopher. Deep culture lies at the basis of all successful farming. The roots of plants must not be confined to a few inches in depth, if we would have a good crop. A deep, mellow, well pulverized bed, must be prepared for them. They must be supplied with all the food they will consume. If supplied with only half they need, they will yield only half a crop—and this is why we only get half crops. It is like giving a cow only half the food she needs and then expecting her to give a full supply of milk. Again, where shallow plowing is practiced, the plants easily suffer from the summer drouths. They wither and dry up both for the want of food and moisture. Soil broken but a few inches in depth will easily part with the moisture it contains—for it contains but little. But if deeply broken, the plants have a large supply of moisture and are not affected by the drouth—at least materially. If rain falls, the deeply broken soil will retain a large fund of moisture, while the shallow broken soil will hold but little. The hard pan lying below, will not drink it up, and the water will run off carrying much of the surface soil with it. Shallow broken soil is washed away by every rain that falls, while deeply broken soil is capable of holding the rain that falls until it passes off quietly. A small piece of sponge can hold but little water, while a large sponge will absorb a great deal. The best method to prevent ground from washing is, to plow it deep—to sub-soil it. We have seen hill sides that have been sub-soiled not injured at all by heavy rains, while fields with a slight declivity, plowed shallow, have been almost ruined by the same rains. In growing all kinds of crops it pays to follow *Poor Richard's* advice.

PRESERVING PORK.—In the first place, have a good hog, dress him in a cool time, and let him hang until the whole carcass is cooled throughout. Cut out the fat pork neatly, taking away every piece that is bloody, or wash out the blood clean with cold water. The strips should be three or four inches wide. Lay them in a cool place, each piece by itself, for twenty-four hours, then sprinkle the bottom of a perfectly sweet barrel, half an inch thick, with what is called "coarse-fine" salt, and on that lay the strips of pork, with the skin next the barrel, and so continue until the bottom is entirely covered. Pack it closely. Then cover that layer with half an inch of salt, and so continue until the barrel is nearly full; cover the top with salt, and then lay a clean strip of board over it, and on that a stone sufficiently heavy to keep the whole from rising. Let it stand twelve hours, and then fill the barrel with clean cold water.

In taking the pork from the barrel, no piece must ever be allowed to float above the brine, as it will be likely to ruin the whole. If the weather is a little warm when the pork is salted, it will be well to take it out in April, wash the barrel, scald the brine, and when cool, return it, and add new salt as the pork is laid in.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Shoeing Horses that Overreach.

It is very annoying to ride or drive a horse that is constantly pounding his fore-shoes with his hind ones. It is click, click all the time. We have had a number of horses with this fault—but latterly have been able to cure them or greatly benefit them by a peculiarity of shoeing. Make high heel-caulks on the fore-feet and very low toe-caulks, standing a little under and the shoe setting well backward. The fore-foot thus managed will roll over and be sooner out of the way of the hind foot. On the hind foot make the heel-caulk low, and the toe-caulk high, projecting forward. If these directions are followed the horse will travel clean, and the habit will soon be broken up.

THE COST OF RAISING WOOL.

At the late meeting of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association at Columbus, an interesting discussion took place relative to the cost per pound of producing wool. Great diversity of opinion was developed. The first proposition was to state the cost of production of merchantable brook-washed wool at ninety cents on the following basis: Cost of sheep, five dollars per head; cost of land sixty-five dollars per acre; cost of grain, fifty cents per bushel; five hundred sheep on two hundred acres of land, with two attendants; increase of flock two hundred per year; income tax counted; no credit to return to land from manure. The general statement was that these estimates were too high. Men would invest in lands at three per cent. dividend, when they would demand six for any other investment—and so in proportion. If wool could be sold at from fifty to eighty cents during the rebellion, and make a fair profit, it might be sold now as low as eighty cents. One gentleman contended that one man can take care of five hundred sheep, doing all the work necessary to keep enclosures in order, and raise and take care of feed for them. He could raise wool at a fair profit for fifty cents per pound, paying hands two dollars per day. He was satisfied that a majority of wool growers in Ohio could raise wool at fifty cents per pound. After considerable discussion, the Association voted seventy-five cents per pound.

A CHEAP SMOKE HOUSE.

No farmer should be without a good smoke-house, and such a one as will be fire-proof and tolerably secure from thieves. Fifty hams can be smoked at one time in a smoke-house seven by eight feet square. Mine is six by seven, and is large enough for most farmers. I first dug all the ground out below where the frost would reach, and filled it up to the surface with small stones. On this I laid my brick floor, in lime mortar. The walls are brick, eight inches thick, and seven feet high, with a door on one side two feet wide. The door should be made of wood and lined with sheet iron. For the top I put on joists, two by four, set up edgewise, and eight and a half inches from center to center, covered with brick, and put on a heavy coat of mortar. I built a small chimney on the top in the center, arching it over and covering it with a single roof in the usual way. An arch should be built on the outside, with a small iron door to shut it up, similar to a stove door, with a hole from the arch through the wall of the smoke-house, and an iron grate over it. This arch is much more convenient and better to put the fire in, than to build a fire inside the smoke-house, and the chimney causes a draft through into the smoke-house. Good corn cobs or hickory wood are the best materials to make a smoke for hams. The cost of such a smoke-house as I have described is about \$20.

How to Keep Milk Sweet.

Large quantities of milk are sent once a day from Orange County to New York City. Notwithstanding it is sent by railroad, a portion of the milk is thirty-six hours old when it arrives in New York, and is ready for the milk carts. To keep milk sweet this length of time in warm weather is no easy matter. The management on the part of the farmers is described as follows by the *Utica Herald*:

"The milk as soon as it comes from the cow is strained and put in long tin pails, which are set in water, care being taken that no portion of the milk be higher than the water. These pails look like sections of stove-pipe, being eight inches in diameter, and from seventeen inches to twenty inches long. The milk is occasionally stirred up so as to keep the cream from rising. It is deemed important that the animal heat be removed as soon as may be, at least in an hour's time after it comes from the cow. The old plan, which is yet practiced by some, is to cool the milk in the cans, but it is regarded as a very unsafe way when it is designed to have the milk keep sweet for a considerable length of time. The milk stands in the pails until ready to be carted to the trains, when it is put in cans holding from fifty to sixty gallons.—These cans are filled full, and the cover, which fits closely, carefully adjusted."

SKINNING ANIMALS.

The value of a skin for leather depends considerably upon the care and manner in which it is taken off. The following penal statute, passed by our ancestors in 1642, shows that they well appreciated the great loss consequent on bad and careless skinning:

"No butcher, by himself or any person, shall gash, slaughter or cut any hide of ox, bull, steer or cow in slaying thereof, or otherwise, whereby the same shall be impaired or hurt, on pain of forfeiture for every such gash or cut in any hide or skin, twelve pence."

An experienced tanner gives the following directions in regard to the cutting or opening of the hide before the operation of flaying. This is always best performed when the most of the skin is thrown between the fore and hind legs, leaving the hide square in its form. Tanners of upper leather know the value of this mode of skinning, by its increase of measure over the one practiced by many persons in sticking or bleeding the animal, by cutting its throat from ear to ear, and in opening the hide, not running the knife far enough up on the brisket before they cut down the skin on the forelegs; or not down far enough on the flank towards the tail before they cut through the leg.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Good Butter vs. Foul Cellars.

Good butter can't be made in foul cellars. Nothing receives a taint more easily than butter. It becomes infected readily by offensive odors. Much sweeter, better butter is made in spring-houses than in cellars. Decayed cabbages, turnips, &c., in a cellar, do not impart any virtue to butter, but deteriorate it badly. Good butter is one of the great luxuries of the table. And nothing but the most scrupulous care and neatness will secure it. Early in spring give the cellar a thorough cleansing, and scrubbing if you please. Then whitewash it from top to bottom. A little lime scattered about in heaps is also beneficial. Have an opportunity to ventilate cool nights and mornings. But be able to close tight in warm weather. Shut in the cool air and give it no chance of escape. Then if you will scald your pans and crocks and buckets with boiling water daily, and use the proper skill and care, you can make and pack butter that it will be a pleasure to eat.

Cashmere Goats in California.

The Stockton Independent, of October 27th, has the following interesting article: "We saw some beautiful samples of cashmere wool in possession of Thomas Brock, yesterday, who exhibited the article at the State Agricultural Fair recently at Sacramento, and for which he received a special premium. The wool is the product of goats belonging to him, and now grazing on the mountain side on the west side of the valley. The samples are of a good length, in wavy curls, the same as samples we saw in his possession a number of months ago, and appear as if they grew in spiral ringlets. Mr. Brock has twenty goats nearly pure-blooded—one being thirty-one-thirty-seconds of the Simon-pure blood, and several rating at fifteen-sixteenths. He says that the little flock is thrifty, and that the section of country where they are herded is a very suitable one. There is not a single sickly one in the lot. He informs us that there is no perceptible difference in the fineness of the wool of the different grades of blood, and that it is in the length of the wool alone that the pure blood of the goat tells. The purer the blood, the longer is the fleece. He thinks the climate is peculiarly suited for the Cashmere goat, and that more attention is certain to be paid to the increase of flocks of pure breeds.—The experiments which have been tried, both in San Joaquin Valley and other sections of the State, and which have resulted successfully, are sufficient to warrant the belief that the production of cashmere will yet become one of the important interests of the State. A special committee, appointed by the 'American Institute,' at their exhibition, in New York city, in 1855, says of the Cashmere goat: 'The enterprise exhibited by the introduction of these animals into the country, and their propagation, cannot be too highly regarded. These animals are long-lived, such being the case with the whole goat-race. They are prolific, breeding at the age of one year, with a period of gestation of about five months, and yielding twins almost universally after the first birth. They are hardy, experience having shown that they will thrive well in our climate, from Georgia to New England, and that they require coarse and cheap food—as the inferior grasses, briars, bushes, etc.—such as is refused by other grazing animals. They produce a fleece of from four to eight pounds, valued at from \$6 to \$8 per pound in France, or Paisley, Scotland, for the manufacture of these high-priced shawls. These fleeces can be produced, when the animals become numerous, at a less cost than the common sheep's wool, and far superior to it. Another fact of great practical value to our agricultural interests, is the facility with which the Cashmere goats breed with the common goats of our country.' In the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1863, the words of General Paine, who commanded the United States forces in Tennessee, are quoted respecting the Cashmere goat thus: 'I have been stationed at this post nearly eighteen months, and have been deeply interested in making myself perfectly acquainted with the habits, increase and value of these animals, and am thoroughly satisfied

that Cashmere wool is to be one of the greatest staples of the country. It is to be to the common wools what silk is to cotton.' The above will apply as well to California as to Georgia. No climate in any part of the United States is more favorable to these animals than ours, and it is only a matter of time to see large flocks on our hills and in our valleys."

THE HORSE DEXTER.

Harpers' Weekly has a portrait of this horse, and gives his history as follows: "We give a picture of the remarkable horse Dexter, who has made probably the fastest time on record. Dexter was raised by Jonathan Hawkins, near Montgomery, Orange County, New York. He is seven year old, 15 hands 2 inches high, and brown in color, except his feet, which are white, and a white stripe on his face. He was sired by Rysdick's Hambletonian out of Star Mare. In the race at Fashion Course, Long Island, on the 10th instant, Mr. E. V. W. Snedeker wagered \$5,000 to \$1,000 that the horse could not trot a mile in 2 minutes and 19 seconds. He was allowed three trials, to go as he pleased. There were between three and four thousand persons present. The betting was largely against the horse, many persons having offered odds ten to one that he would not make the required time. Dexter went under saddle and was ridden by John Murphy. The horse won the match, trotting the mile at first trial in two minutes eighteen and one-fifth seconds and making the best time on record. Flora Temple's best time was 2.19½ in harness; and Butler made 2.20 under saddle. Everybody was surprised at the time made. All the old trotters had laughed at the idea of a horse making 2.19 in October. Dexter went to the "quarter" in 34 seconds, to the half mile in 1.06½. The best judges claim that if he had not broken between the "half" and "three-quarter" poles he would have made the mile in 2.16. He is estimated by his owner at from \$25,000 to \$30,000. Mr. J. Hawkins, who raised Dexter, has a brother to him, the picture of Dexter—color brown, with four white feet and white strip in the face—the same marks as the dam. He has named him Kersarge, and he refused \$5,000 for him the day Dexter trotted. Mr. Rysdick last year refused \$35,000 for Hambletonian."

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SMOKE-HOUSE.—A hoghead for a small family will do. Set a broad board in for a partition, and put the fire on one side, and the meat on the other. This will enable the smoke to cool before it strikes the meat. Get up as little heat as possible, and as pure smoke as possible. You want no stench, no leather burned, or hair, or wool. Wood chips are best. Do not scrape up at random, dirt, chips, and all. Have besides an unscented hoghead. For there is much in smoking ham—more than people are generally aware of. Cool, clean smoke—and not too much. Give it time to work through. A little care here will give you a long term of good eating. A ham treated in this way, will preserve better, to say nothing of the superior eating.

HOW TO CEMENT CISTERNS.

Take of New York, Louisville or Ohio Falls Cement one part, and of clean, sharp sand (the cleaner and sharper the better), two parts, mix them thoroughly while dry, in such quantity as may be desirable and convenient, from which take a bucket-full, more or less, according to the expertness of the person who is to put it on. Wet it as quickly as possible to the consistence of bricklayer's mortar, as commonly used; softer rather than stiffer; when, having everything in readiness, it should be put on as quickly as possible about a quarter of an inch thick. If the cement is to be used on the clay, no wetting is necessary, but if on a brick wall—the brick should first be well wet. There should be three coats of cement put on a cistern, one-fourth of an inch thick, and if a perfect job, is very desirable, four coats will be better. The cement should be put on with as little rubbing as possible, and if it can be done with one motion of the trowel, so much the better. After the cement has commenced to set, any disturbance or movement will destroy the bond and in consequence the goodness of the job, hence it is much safer to put on several coats as above, than the same quantity at one time, so that the perfect parts may cover those which are imperfect. If the cistern is bricked up, as all should be, to guard against the roots of trees, vines &c., the brick should be laid in mortar—cement not necessary—and each driven firmly against the earth so as to prevent being forced outward by the weight of water, which is very great if in large quantities. Many otherwise good jobs are spoiled by anxiety to make the wall look fair and smooth on the inside, leaving openings behind them, after which cement as above.

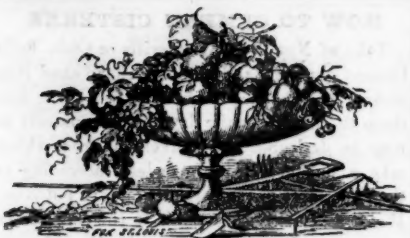
Kentucky Agricultural Society—A National Fair.

At a late meeting of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, in convention assembled, the individual interests of the country demand that a National Fair shall be held in the fall of 1866, in which event the central position of Kentucky, and the high character of her people for hospitality, coupled with their extensive interests in every branch of agriculture, render it very desirable and important that the said fair shall be held in this State—the place for holding the fair to be designated by the Board of Directors.

Resolved, That the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, in convention assembled, do earnestly and cordially invite the Agricultural Societies of all the States and Territories of the Union to co-operate with them in this great and patriotic movement, so vital to the industrial interests of the nation.

The society also re-affirmed the resolutions against taxing leaf tobacco, passed at the Louisville Tobacco Convention, September 13th.—The attention of the Legislature was also called to the change in the system of labor now taking place in the State, as a subject needing its attention. County societies were counseled to re-organize. The following are the officers for 1866: President—Col. L. J. Bradford, of Augusta; Vice-President, First District—P. Swigert, of Franklin county; Vice-President, Second District—J. F. Bell, of Boyle county; Vice-President, Third District—John P. Campbell, of Christian county.



HORTICULTURAL.

ORCHARDS.

(An Essay read before the Missouri State Horticultural Society, at its Seventh Annual Meeting, January 11th, 1866, by NORMAN J. COLMAN.)

An orchard of fruit trees is an indispensable appendage to every farm. No family ought to live without fruit. There is no cheaper diet than fruit. There is no healthier diet than fruit. Neither is there any that is a greater luxury. All of these propositions are so obvious to every enlightened mind that they need no demonstration. To plant an orchard therefore so as to obtain from it the highest success, and the greatest profit, should be a matter of serious consideration to every farmer. To those having the subject under consideration, we will throw out a few hints.

The selection of the best site the farm affords is the first important step. It is more convenient to have the orchard contiguous to the house, and if it has been built where it ought generally to be, viz., on the highest elevation the farm affords, so as to secure the best health and the finest scenery, then planting an orchard close to the dwelling is proper. But if the house is built in a valley or on low land, so as to be near a spring, as is often the case, and the farm affords greater elevations, then those should be selected. The very highest land that will admit of cultivation on the farm should be selected for the orchard site. The reason for this is, that the cold air will settle in the valleys, being heavier than the warm air. No one who has ever ridden much in the country has failed to notice that, when he descends from a hill into a valley, he meets with a cold stratum of air. As he passes through the valley and ascends the hill, he meets with the warm air again. This we noticed when a boy. In a room, the cool air will be found at the floor. As the air becomes heated it rises. Therefore the highest points are the warmest. Now when fruit trees are in blossom in spring-time, this is a matter of great importance. The cold air will settle in the valleys and the frost will kill the blossoms and there will be no fruit. On the hill tops where the temperature was higher—there was no frost, and the fruit is safe. Skillful orchardists take advantage of their knowledge of this fact, plant on high ground, have a crop every year, or nearly so, and reap great profits when the fruit on the low lands is destroyed. There are some other well known facts of which they also frequently take advantage. They plant orchards in close proximity to lakes, rivers, &c. Large bodies of water have a great influence upon the temperature of the surrounding land. The

water retains more or less heat. This it gives off slowly but surely, as all matter tends to an equilibrium in temperature. The atmosphere receives the benefit of this escape of heat, and it is sometimes sufficient to save a crop of fruit. But there is likewise another benefit derived by orchards planted near large bodies of water. Water is constantly evaporating—the air is taking it up, it is softened, and the temperature increased thereby. On these accounts and still others that might be named, the bluffs along our rivers and lakes are peculiarly well adapted for orchards.

Mere elevation of land is not enough. There must be valleys, chasms, into which the cool air can sink. If the whole country is high—the temperature will remain the same. Elevation does not increase temperature, but lowers it, of itself. Elevation is only important on account of the adjacent valleys and low lands into which the cold air can settle. The warm air being lighter rides on the cool air and embraces the hill tops. We have noticed this matter perhaps more lengthily than we should have done. But here it is that we generally commit the first great blunder. If we select a site unadapted to fruit, we may spend ever so much money, skill, patience and time, and we can never make it thoroughly successful. Had this point been as deeply impressed upon our mind at the outset of life as it now is, it would have been to us of almost incalculable advantage. A really good orchard site is a fortune to almost any one if improved. They are scarcer articles than most people imagine.

To the inclination of the land we do not attach much importance. So it is high and has the other requisites, any inclination will do. We would prefer the summit of a hill first, next a northern inclination, then an eastern one, next a southern one, and would take the western one last, though we have seen fine orchards on western exposures and indeed upon all. The northern inclination has generally the best soil and is less subject to be affected by drouth and our hot sun, and is nearly as early as the southern. Still, as before stated, any inclination will do, if the site has the other important requisites.

The preparation of the soil for trees is a matter of the greatest importance. We are a fast people, but make haste slowly in a great many ways, and in none more slowly than in planting in ground illy prepared. Better wait one, two or three years longer, and get the land in the best possible condition, than to plant in soil not properly prepared. The trees will make a sickly, feeble growth; they will be a great while in coming into bearing and produce poor crops. Trees planted two or three years later in soil deeply and thoroughly plowed and sub-soiled, will overtake them before they get into bearing, and produce quadruple the amount of fruit. But "Young America" can't wait. The trees must go in now or never, and the result, no matter what the condition of the land, is as has been described.

In planting market orchards, and particularly of peach trees, most beginners make a mistake by not making a proper proportion as to the time of ripening. Some want nearly all early

sorts—think them the most profitable—others have found the latest varieties most profitable, and some plant the best varieties, regardless of time of ripening.

The proper way is to have a certain number of trees ripening weekly throughout the season. The peach season lasts ten weeks from the very earliest to the very latest. Now, if a man wants to plant five thousand peach trees, he should have five hundred trees ripening weekly, throughout the season. Then he can keep the same number of hands constantly at work, the same number of wagons hauling to the depot, the same number of boxes or baskets constantly in use, and the same amount of room in the cars occupied. Everything thus works like clock work. One has not too many hands to-day and too few tomorrow. The market is not glutted or empty—but everything works healthfully. Some of our peach orchardists the past season had so many ripening at a time that they could not market them, and then for a week or two did not have a ripe peach. Every one must see the necessity of exercising the greatest care in selecting the varieties to plant, not only of the peach, but of every variety of fruit.

It is of the highest importance to obtain young, thrifty trees, of medium size, for planting. Too many are anxious to obtain large trees. They think they will come into bearing sooner. They may produce a few specimens earlier, as by cutting off the roots and transplanting, their growth is so much checked, that fruit buds are produced, and a few poor specimens may be ripened. But the young, medium-sized tree will speedily overtake it, and bear ten times the fruit within ten years from the time both are planted. All experienced fruit-growers want trees of medium growth; all inexperienced want them very large. But they soon learn to want smaller trees. The selection of varieties is a matter of the highest importance. What is more annoying, than to buy trees, carefully plant them, and watch over them, and care for them, as one would for his own children, and find, when they come into bearing, that they are worthless—unadapted to his soil and climate. Nothing is more disheartening to the fruit-grower. And yet millions of trees are being annually sold in the West, that have been raised in Eastern nurseries, and that succeed admirably in an Eastern climate, that are totally unadapted to our climate. He who intends to plant trees, should ascertain what varieties do well in the particular locality in which he intends to plant. He can then make no mistake. He learns from others' experience, and has not got to go through the bitter and dear school himself. It costs no more trouble, or care, or money, to raise a tree that you are sure will produce good fruit, than it does to raise one, which is only an eye-sore.

After the trees are planted, the ground should be worked for four or five years, in hoed crops, or the ground should be kept well pulverized by cultivation. It would be better to cultivate the trees as the crop, and not abstract the virtues from the soil, by producing crops which are to be taken off. The better the soil, the better the trees, generally; though the soil may

be too rich, and the trees may be forced along too rapidly: though there is little danger in this respect.

After the trees have got well established, and have come into a bearing state, the soil should be sowed to clover, or the grasses. We know that we touch upon tender ground, here, but, much observation and experience, have induced us to form these opinions.

We know that many think an orchard should never be put in grass—but the finest orchards we have ever seen, were in grass or clover. In this climate it is more particularly necessary, than in a more northern one, on account of our long, dry, hot summers. The grass is a mulch. It keeps the hot summer winds from embracing the soil, and drinking up its moisture. The temperature of the soil is kept more equable. The fruit does not suffer in consequence of the drouth, as the roots are kept comparatively moist and cool by the mulching the grass affords. The trees make a regular healthy growth, and bear regularly, smooth, good fruit. If the soil is rich in the orchard, crops of hay may be taken from it; but, if poor, it should be cut and spread on the ground to enrich it. If it is poor, it should not be further robbed. And manure should be spread on the surface. It not only enriches, but it is a mulch, as well—and, in this climate, mulching means a great deal, and accomplishes a great deal. Its importance is not half appreciated. It is almost the *sine qua non* to successful fruit culture of all kinds.

The young trees must be carefully watched. The borers in particular, must be kept under. They are very destructive to apple and peach trees, and the knife and wire must be in constant use, or great loss of trees will ensue.

Frequent washing of the trees with soap-suds, and other solutions, that are recommended, is very valuable. It keeps the bark smooth and thrifty—destroys the eggs of insects, and the potash, &c., contained in the solutions, aids in fertilizing the soil.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

PEAR BLIGHT.

There is nothing so discouraging in all the fruit culture as the blight, the so-called frost, fire and insect blight. The whole cause of the disease is not definitely determined yet, although a thousand reams of paper have probably been written upon by scientific as well as practical men to ascertain the true cause of the blight and the remedies therefor. So much is certain, that the disease is climatic in the main—that there are also minor causes, inflicted by insects, which also injure apple trees in the same manner as the pear tree; but the former being here constitutionally harder than the latter, overcomes injury by climate and insects better, although young and weak apple trees may be found yearly in many orchards sickening and dying, evidently caused by the same insect, called *scolytus pyri*. The quince is also subject to precisely the same evils as the pear. You may travel across the European continent, from the Baltic to the North Mediterranean, and find nothing to correspond to the above described diseases. The pear trees in those countries are much harder and much more enduring than any other fruit tree. You will see venerable patriarchs of the pear family, having flourished through centuries, as hardy and spreading as the elm and oak of this country, often yielding from forty to sixty bushels

fine fruit yearly, their trunks measuring from two to three feet in diameter, and finally yielding to the furniture shops a most valuable wood; not to forget that the pear tree in Europe grows well in every soil, in sand or clay, on mountains and in valleys—thrifty everywhere, even where the apple lingers and dies. Now this article is written for the express purpose to induce inquiries and invite communications from all States in the Union and Canadas, whether the pear is uniformly subject to the same distressing maladies, or whether parts on this wide North American Continent are altogether or measurably exempt. The climate is so varied between the Atlantic and Pacific, from the northern lakes to the Mexican Gulf, that so far as climate is concerned, it can certainly be determined how far this produces or influences said disease. So are various kinds of insects strictly bound to certain latitudes, as for instance the *curculio*, who cannot endure far north. The same may be the case with the *scolytus pyri*. The pear can endure uninjured great cold and great heat, fully both extremes, to which any part within the United States, north or south, are subject to. It is the sudden and extreme changes of temperature on the North American Continent, which has such an injurious effect upon vegetation, accounting for so many noted differences between here and Europe. In England, under the fiftieth northern parallel, most of our tender hot-house plants thrive in the open air; even as far as Belfast in 54 latitude, the myrtle, laurus tinus, and Italian laurus succeed without protection. Oregon, and especially Vancouver's Island, has a climate corresponding to that of England. How interesting it would be to get information from there and California, how these climates influence vegetables and fruits; also what insects ravage there. To become enlightened upon many subjects in nature, it is necessary to take a general view over a whole continent, taking all the influences into consideration of geographical, topographical, meteorological, climatical, general and local causes, as well as the quality and situation of the soil.—Not by the medium temperature of a locality are we to judge its climate, but by the extreme ranges of heat and cold; not by the quantity of inches of rainfall during the year can we know how vegetation is thereby benefitted or injured, but by the regular and gradual distribution of rain, and that mainly through the growing season of our vegetation. England and the north of Europe have a wet climate by an annual rainfall of 36 inches; the United States have a dry one by the same or even greater amount of rain. Here it falls by torrents, there by gentle degrees; here is the evaporation immense, there very little.

The general disease of the pear tree in this country is a serious evil. Of all fruits, the good pear is the best. Millions of trees, at a great expense, are annually set out, sicken and die again by the time they come to bearing—money, labor, time lost. He will be a true benefactor to the land who will find the cause and give the remedy. Both can probably be truly ascertained by comparing notes given by all sections of this wide continent. Will not our intelligent fruit-growers everywhere state facts, and finally arrive beyond dispute at the desired result? Will not all the agricultural journals take an interest in the propounded questions? E.M.

SOAP SUDS.—In this hot climate of the West, there is nothing so good to the farmer and gardener as liquid manure, and that in the form of soap-suds, dish-water, &c. This the domestics can apply to the garden. Wash vines and young fruit trees with the soap-suds. This will be making war upon the insects and feeding the trees at the same time. Your table and your fruit-room will thank you for this suggestion, if you carry it into practice.

ORDER YOUR SEEDS EARLY.

To all those who contemplate making a garden the coming spring, (and that should comprise every head of the family, who has a rod of ground suitable for the purpose,) we would advise to begin to think about ascertaining what seeds they will want, and order them early.

Seedsmen, like nurserymen, very often run out early in the season of some kinds of seed, and then the purchaser either has to do without, or wait until another invoice can be obtained from the East, and perhaps the very choicest part of that season will be lost. Seedsmen cannot always tell in advance the extent of the demand, or how strongly certain kinds will be run on; they may order a stock which they think will be sufficient, or perhaps all they can procure of some popular kinds of seed, and find early in the season, the supply far short of the demand, and the late customers must do without altogether, or wait till it is too late; therefore it is always safest to order early.

Send for the catalogues of the different seedsmen, make your selections and order at once.

Those living remote from cities or large towns where there are no seedsmen, may still obtain the best and choicest seeds, from any part of the country at a cheap rate by mail;—that is a wise and valuable provision of Congress, which allows the transmission by mail of seeds, and small packages of living plants, at so cheap a rate, viz: at the rate of eight cents per pound. All the small seeds for the supply of a family may thus be obtained from New York or Philadelphia to any part of Missouri, as cheap as they can from St. Louis, when they go through the mail. And even bulky seeds, as peas or sweet corn and the like, do not cost much when transmitted in that way; and it not unfrequently happens that a considerable saving can be effected, in sending to one or other of the large houses at the East, as our Western seedsmen are notorious for clapping on the price, not being satisfied with a fair ordinary profit.

Thousands of small plants, such as strawberries, raspberries, grapes and many other kinds, are yearly transmitted by mail to all parts of the country; and, when properly packed, with entire success. C. S.

AN AFFECTIONATE GRANNY HEN.—A lady in Vermont relates the following curious incident concerning the affection of a hen. Last year, the hen selected one from a brood of chickens attached herself closely to it, and appeared to be happy only with the object of her love; unhappy when it was out of her sight, roosted with it and has continued this manifestation of affection until the present hour. This year the chicken, that was, produced in her turn a brood, and the grandmother hen, still faithful to her first love, employs herself with the greatest solicitude in helping the daughter to provide for the wants of the little family of grand-chickens.

APPLE SEEDS AND APPLE STOCKS.—We have many inquiries for these, but have none and do not know who has. Any one having them to sell, will confer a favor by notifying us.

The old, like withered leaves, hold to life by a frail tenure; there comes a husky breath, and they are gone.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

A fire in winter: a flower in summer. If you can have a fine print or picture all the year round, so much the better; you will then always have a bit of sunshine in your room, whether the sky be clear or not. But above all, a flower garden in summer!

Most people have yet to learn the true enjoyment of life; it is not fine dresses, or large houses, or elegant furniture, or rich wines, or gay parties, that make homes happy. Really, wealth cannot purchase pleasures of the higher sort; these depend not on money or money's worth: it is the heart, and taste, and intellect, which determine the happiness of men; which give the seeing eye, and the sentient nature, and without which man is little better than a walking clothes-horse.

A snug and a clean home, no matter how tiny it be, so that it is wholesome; windows into which the sun can shine cheerily; a few good books and papers; no duns at the door; a neat and cheerful flower garden without, with flowers in your room; and there is none so poor as not to have about them the elements of pleasure.

Nature tells us to be happy, to be glad, for she decks herself with flowers—and the fields, the skies, the thickets, the dells, the mountains and the prairies, the morning and evening sky, are robed in loveliness. The "laughing flowers" exclaims the poet; but there is more than gaiety in the blooming flower, though it takes a wise man to see its full significance. There is the beauty, the love, and the adaptation, of which it is full. Few of us, however, see any more deeply in this respect than did Peter Bell:

"A primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

What can be more innocent than flowers?—Are they not like children undimmed by sin? They are emblems of purity and truth, always a new source of delight to the pure and the innocent. The heart that does not love flowers, or the voice of a playful child, is one that we should not like to consort with.

Flowers have a voice to all—to old and young, to rich and poor, if they would but listen, and try to interpret their meaning. "To me," says Wordsworth, "the meanest flower that blows can give thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears." Have a flower garden, then, by all means. Have flowers in your room; it will cost but a trifle, and the gratification it will give you, will be beyond all price. If you can have a flower for your window, so much the better. What can be more delicious than the sun's light streaming through flowers—through the midst of crimson fuschias or scarlet geraniums? Then to look out into the light through flowers—is not that poetry? And to break the force of the sunbeams by the tender resistance of green leaves? If you can train a nasturtium round the window, or some sweet pea, then you have the most beautiful frame you can invent for the picture without, whether it be the busy crowd, or a distant landscape, or trees with their lights and shades, or the changes of the passing clouds. Any one may thus look

through flowers for the price of an old song.—And what a pure taste and refinement does it not indicate on the part of the cultivator. There are, we doubt not, many who may read these pages, who can enter into and appreciate the spirit of all that we have now said; and to those who still hesitate, we would say—begin and experiment forthwith, and do not let another season pass away without flowers and a flower garden. To aid and assist, as well as we may, in carrying out the pleasant task, be ours the work during the coming year. C. S.

The Grape Crop in the Madeira Islands.

The following letter has been received at the State Department:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, NOV. 20, 1865.

SIR: I beg to inform you, as a matter of general information, that the grape crop of this island has just been gathered, and the amount of yield is about 4,000 pipes of wine, which is nearly double that of last year, and the belief is that the crop will be still greater next year. The blight still continues to a considerable extent, but the grape is saved from utter destruction by the use of sulphur, which cannot, however, be thoroughly washed from the grape, or extracted from the juice, hence the wine is not so good as before the blight.

There is but little old wine on the island, and as the new will not come into the market for three years to come, the price will still keep up, but after that the price of Madeira wine must go down considerably, from the double fact of the increased yield and the planters again planting the vine instead of the sugar cane.—Many are pulling up their cane and planting vines instead. Hence, again, the yield of sugar in the island will decrease in quantity. The yield of sugar the present year has been about 500,000 pounds, English.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, CHAS. A. LEAS,
United States Consul.

PRUNING APPLE TREES.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: At what time of the year is it best to trim apple trees, suppose they were set out last year and made a good growth, and how much of the last year's wood do you cut off.

H.T.E. Union Co., Ill.

ANSWER.—When young trees are set out, the first thing to be obtained is, growth—size—dimensions. You must make the tree before you can have, or expect fruit. And to promote growth, winter is the time to prune—and by winter pruning is meant, any time between the fall of the leaf, and the rise of the sap in spring—the apple being hardy, may be pruned at any time in the winter, when not actually frozen; at this pruning you should complete the formation of the base or ground-work of the future tree.

Leading branches should be left at regular distances, so as to form an evenly-balanced head, to become the largelimb of the tree; all others should be taken out close to the body of the tree. These leading branches may be shortened about one-third their length, according to their strength, &c.; this completes the operation for this year.

You may continue winter-pruning, on the apple, until your trees have attained a size sufficient to sustain a crop of fruit: then, if they still continue over-vigorous, and do not show signs of bearing freely, commence summer pruning, which will soon throw them into a bearing

state. After that they need but little pruning for quite a number of years. C. S.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]

Meramec Horticultural Society.

BUNKUM, 4th January, 1866.

The Eighty-fifth Monthly Meeting was held at the house of R. A. Lewis. President Harris in the chair.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee to consider what action it is necessary this Society should take in relation to the coming meeting of the American Pomological Society.

President appointed the Executive Committee and Secretary.

Resolved, That at next meeting the Society resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the Catalogue of the American Pomological Society.

Discussion was had on the Changes involved in the Process of Grafting on the Stock and Scion.

Secretary remarked that the character of the stock was not changed, suckers from the root or buds below the graft, producing of fruit of the same character as before grafting; but that it might be found that the constant reproduction of seedlings of a similar character with the variety desired to be worked, might be found of some value as affecting form of tree and quality of fruit, as in the case of sweet apples, or in attempting to modify the habit or form of the tree, it being a fact that the character of the root was well indicated by the character of the top.

C. Connon said, That it was well known that out of an indiscriminate lot of apple seedlings, in three years the form and direction of the roots of any given variety grafted on them would be adopted; all the stocks grafted with Rambo would be fibrous, while those of the Souland would be rank and naked.

It was remarked that when the tree planter thought more of the character of the tree than its first cost, many facts would be taken hold of by nurserymen in order to produce the best trees—at present the prevailing idea was cheapness.

STRAWBERRIES next in order. Dr. Beale had the Wilson, McAvoy, Longworth's Improved (Prolific), and Russell. Wilson too acid, unless very ripe; McAvoy, fine berry, soft for shipping; Longworth good; Russell, very prolific in plants, could not say anything about fruit, had it too short a time.

C. Connon: The Russell is a large fruit of fine quality and promises highly.

Secretary: Keeps very close to the ground in winter, and thus avoids the cold better than some varieties.

G. Pauls: Has the Agriculturist; one plant produced 260 plants since the 14th of September. Set out the first plants on the 18th of April.

L. D. Votaw: Prepared his ground very thoroughly; planted on slight ridges in rows fifty-eight rods long, plants fifteen inches apart in the row, and five feet between the rows, and uses the plow, harrow and cultivator in them. Cannot give the detail of expenses of the crop as to its culture; one piece cost about fifteen dollars per acre and another piece cost eighty dollars. This excessive cost of culture led him to plant close in the rows and far apart. Fifteen gallon cases cost \$6 50 each, in quart boxes; picking and shipping three-fourths of an acre cost \$12 75, and returns \$160, besides using in the family.

Thinks blackberries more profitable than strawberries; planted out twenty-four plants five years ago, and gathered from them and their suckers in the same rows between the plants \$55 worth of fruit and made some wine, besides setting out some young plants. Advises planting out in the fall or very early in the spring. Cannot have the ground too rich. Would plant two feet apart in the rows, and rows nine feet apart.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

RESOLVED, That we feel deeply interested in the great Department of Agriculture connected with our Federal Government; that we desire its entire success, and believe it destined to contribute immensely to the advancement of Agriculture in the country; that we earnestly entreat the President of the United States to appoint a competent man to be the head of the Department of Agriculture, the incompetency of the present incumbent being a source of general remark and complaint from the intelligent agriculturists of all parts of our extended country. It is, therefore,

RESOLVED, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a change in the head of the Agricultural Department is imperatively needed for the best interests of the producing classes of the country; and the President of the United States is most respectfully petitioned to listen to the complaints embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

Next meeting to be held at G. W. Davis', State Road, on the first Thursday of February.

WILLIAM MUIR, Secretary.



EDITOR'S TABLE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons receiving this number of the *Rural World* as a sample copy, are requested to send us a copy of each of the newspapers published in their respective counties, addressed to *Rural World*, St. Louis, Mo. If this is inconvenient, will they please send us the names of the papers and publishers, and the places at which they are published. By so doing they will confer a very great favor.

Williams' Advertising Agency.

We take pleasure in calling the special attention of the Merchants and Manufacturers of Saint Louis and vicinity, and of business men everywhere, who desire to advertise in a cheap, prominent and attractive manner, in any or all of the Western or Southern States or Territories, to the superior facilities offered by our friend, J. S. Williams, through his Agency, 97 Chesnut street, St. Louis.

Publishers and advertisers throughout the country would consult their interests by putting their business into the hands of Mr. Williams. We recommend him to all as prompt and reliable.

INCREASE YOUR CLUBS.

Subscribers continue to enquire whether they can increase their clubs, and send names from different post offices at Club rates. We answer, yes. So can a single subscriber who has remitted two dollars, send three more names and four dollars for the *RURAL* one year, (making six dollars for the four,) and we will send to him five Concord Grape Vines for his kindness and his efforts in behalf of our journal. Every subscriber can yet get up a club and secure the Grape Vines.

SAMPLE COPIES.

This number will be sent to many thousand persons who have never before seen a copy of the *Rural World*. It is sent—first, as a sample of the work; secondly, to have the party receiving it subscribe for it; thirdly, to induce him to get up a club of at least four names for it; and fifthly, if he will do none of these things, to hand it over to some reliable, energetic man who can appreciate the value of an Agricultural paper, and the importance of its circulating among the farmers, that he may get up a large club for it, and receive our thanks therefor, in addition to the Concord Grape Vines, which every family in the West should have growing in the garden. Come, friends, this is the very season to subscribe and get your neighbors to join you in so doing.

We had the pleasure of meeting our old friend C. W. Murtfeldt, editor of the *German Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, at our State Horticultural Meeting. He has lately been instrumental in starting this enterprise, and we wish him great success. We want to see all Agricultural journals encouraged and liberally patronized.

Great Increase of Subscribers.

We are gratified in being able to state that the names of new subscribers are still pouring in—that the circulation of our journal has been increased beyond our most sanguine expectations—and that we feel profoundly thankful to all who have used their influence in its behalf. There is time, however, to do still more. The enlargement of clubs is still in order. Do you not know some of your friends and neighbors who ought to read the *Rural World*—who would be largely benefitted by it. Can you not see them and induce them to join the great army of *Rural World* readers. Muster them in, if possible. We are still prepared to furnish back numbers from January 1st.

SINGLE NAMES.

We have many hundred subscribers who have remitted \$2, and who are the only subscribers to the *Rural World* at their respective post offices. Now, with a little effort, a large or small club could be made at every post office. We would be very glad to have such a club made, will consider the \$2 sent, as part of the club money, so that four dollars and three more names may be sent, making four subscribers for \$6.

Then the Grape Vines will also be sent—another important item. We cannot pack and send a single vine to each subscriber—but we will take the trouble to pack five or fifteen at a time, as it will require scarcely any more labor than to pack a single vine, and several vines together will go more safely and securely than a single one. Get up clubs, therefore, and secure your paper at club rates and the Concord Grape Vines in addition.

THE PREMIUM GRAPE VINES.

These we do not expect to send out till March—when the danger of frost is over—as we are anxious every vine that we shall send out shall grow and give satisfaction. We presume that most of them will have to be sent by mail, but would prefer, where parties or any of their friends are coming to St. Louis, to deliver them personally. This we can do at one day's notice at any time, when the ground is not frozen. Between this and the first of March we will more fully tell our readers when to look for them. But at one day's notice in seasonable weather they can get them at our office, from this time on. They will not be mailed before March first.

A Word to the Secretaries of Horticultural Societies.

We propose to publish the proceedings of the Meramec Horticultural Society, the Alton Horticultural Society and the St. Louis Horticultural Society, and perhaps other Western Horticultural Societies the present year, providing they are furnished immediately after the respective meetings are held.

With the mere business proceedings of the society, we do not care to burden our columns. We want the substance of the remarks of the members—the discussions—the real information that is imparted at the meetings. We want all that is valuable—no more. If secretaries

will furnish us with the cream of the discussions, they will greatly oblige us. The Record Book of the society should contain all the official and business transactions, and the papers the information that is imparted. The proceedings of all these societies will occupy considerable space, and we must ask secretaries to make them as brief as they well can to convey fully the sense of the speakers.

NURSERY STOCK.

To save replying to a great many letters we will state, that we shall have no Nursery stock to dispose of at wholesale rates in the Spring. We have no more than we shall need to fill the retail orders we shall receive.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

To every person remitting us six dollars for four subscribers for one year, we will send FIVE Concord Grape Vines.

To every person remitting us fifteen dollars for ten subscribers for one year, we will send FIFTEEN Concord Grape Vines.

In addition to the grape vines we will send TWENTY DOLLARS worth of Trees and Plants from the St. Louis Nursery to the club agent who sends us forty names and sixty dollars; and FIFTEEN DOLLARS worth of Trees and Plants for thirty names and forty-five dollars; or TEN DOLLARS worth of Trees and Plants for twenty names and thirty dollars.

In every school district in the West, in every neighborhood, a club of twenty, thirty or forty can be got by the proper effort. Show them a copy of the *Rural*, tell them it is devoted specially to their calling, that its editors and contributors are Western men, who are themselves farmers, and give their own experience and observation, and that it will be worth many times the price they pay for it before the year is out. We do not know that we have ever talked with a farmer on the subject who has not said that his Agricultural Journal had been worth to him during the year many times its cost.

TO PREVENT SMUTTY WHEAT.—An effectual remedy has been found in blue vitriol (sulphate of copper). For each 10 bushels of seed wheat, 1 lb. of vitriol is dissolved in water enough just to cover the wheat. The vitriol dissolves quickly in hot water, but cold water may be used by giving more time and stirring it occasionally. Experiments show no difference in the effects, when the seed is simply wet and then sown, or when it is suffered to lie in a heap and soak for 8 or 10 hours. Mr. Hollowell says that during the war little blue vitriol could be got, and that it sometimes cost several dollars a pound; and that those who obtained it had so good wheat that they could readily sell it at a high price for seed, so prevalent was the smut. His soil is a sandy loam, alluvial.—*Am. Agriculturist*.

BONE MILL.—The *Rural Advertiser* for October, has a cut and description of Bogartus' bone mill, of which several are in successful operation in that city and vicinity. It is said to be "the only mill in the market capable of grinding the raw bone. There are two sizes of these mills. No. 2 weighs about 600 lbs., is calculated for a two-horse tread power, and is capable of making out of unboiled and unburned bone a barrel of bone dust in twelve minutes. Price in Philadelphia, \$215. The large mill, No. 5, is adapted for a four-horse power, and will make a barrel of bone dust in six minutes. It weighs 1,600 lbs., and costs in Philadelphia \$610. Extra plates can be furnished for grinding corn and cob."



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]
THE STARS.

'Tis twelve at night—a winter's night. The sky,
A moment hence, was dark with clouds; now all
Is clear and bright with midnight's jewelry.
How fair the constellations in their outline!
Reigning supreme, that man may awe admire,
Or not, for they are ever there. And they're
Companions of the deep, and of the mountains,
Shining, ah! so mysterious, with what
New light! yet old, and all unborrowed, save
Of God, who is Himself the fount of all,—
And hence so beautiful! eternal light!

I bless the night for this; and that the stars
Are friends to the poor cottager; and cheer
The mariner on the main, who loves to see
Their penciled outlines, common to his eye,
And to his home beyond the deep. So sees
The hunter in the wood the stars shining
Beyond the trees—yet near and small he deems them.
Each night they greet his eye. He sees them twinkle
In the bright rivulet at his feet, and dreams—
He has no other thought—and it is pleasant
And harmless to his mind—may brighten there
A thought, and form a link, a home-link,
Pointing to heaven. So sees the deer, the stars
That tremble at his feet; and softer beams
His eye, so large and wild; and all the sky
Is o'er him, with its stars, His jewels, owned
By all the creatures of the earth, and man,
For He is Father, giving gifts to all.

F. G.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]
How I Manage to be Happy.

By living a simple life, and therefore a contented one,—for luxury begets restlessness and a desire for more, ending in recklessness, like that of the drunkard, who is but another species of extravagance—so near the highly voluptuous and the lowest degraded are together. This I found out by living a plain life, midway between the two, elevated above them, and having a good view of them. It is hence that a nation steeped in luxury, is on the verge of ruin, fit to be taken as a prize and better use made of its excess.

I live above all this, and am safe. I have little, and that little I am attached to;—it is part of myself, my substance which I acquired, and honestly, with my own hands. Thus, my little cot, made to suit my wants—according with my comfort—is a place to live in—not to show, unless it is to some such plain friend like myself, and then for comfort. Such a house is near like the earth and the trees, of both of which it is made, the fir logs with the bark upon them, (according to the notion of Thoreau,) and their fragrance,—with cedar roof, which is also fragrant. The furniture is butternut and walnut, and some other varieties of native wood, wrought out for my fancy, making it the more homelike, indigenous, like the brook that flows by, and the black soil which contains the na-

tive accumulations of centuries, until it is really a place of congeniality, myself also being advanced in age, and having lived here always, so that we are pretty much one generally.

My fire-place is old-fashioned—with a wide mouth, and a great opening up so that I can see, not only the sky, but the stars at night, minglingsometimes with my sparks. This wide chimney plays at times a low tune, and brings down fresh air, not hurt by the soot that it passes through. My room (I have but one) is warm—the logs are sure to make it so with their "fur" on. I have my gun in its place, the gift of my father, which has seen many a conflict, and has had its effect in a thousand ways. It has a history—all browned over with incidents and marks of encounter,—but it was always true and strong, made in the old substantial way. It is reliable as ever, and as strong and whole. How carefully preserved! and so I keep it.

I have no dog. The dog that so long and so faithfully accompanied the gun, until he seemed part of it, had not the enduring quality of old "Wolf-speak." I cannot get a new dog. So I am alone with my friend (my wife), who once was my "love," to be my "love" again when the test comes, adversity—sickness, death. But I do not trouble myself about this, only think of it now and then for sympathy, of which I have enough to make these simple things of life enjoyable. My wife luckily (and this luckily seems providential) seconds me in all—not that she manifests it much—just enough (by reflection), so that I know she possesses the same that I do, and is the softer, better counterpart besides, which makes her now a necessity. And she is enlarging in experience and in quality constantly, as if she was approaching that perfect state above for which we are both waiting, being prepared. Life is thus delegated, not for outward show, but inward enjoyment. In the Bible we find this, and here is our comfort, though Nature shows much.—We are in its midst, and the God speaks everywhere, soon to be our Father in heaven;—so we hope—and this hope is sustaining.

Our garments are our own handiwork—we make all—and therefore they are ours. They are not so fine that we cannot use them. They are like a natural covering—we wear them with perfect freedom. Our fare—ah, how plain, and how relishing! There is nothing that is not relished. It is always made with the same pattern, as if nature herself had made it—and she directs it—it is therefore hers. After all, there is much variety—from field, and wood, and garden—berries, and venison, and fowl. And the little domestic gettings-up in the quiet autumn afternoons, and the later fire-light evenings. Here is domestic comfort such as such circumstances alone can produce. My gun is certain of its game; so is my rod; I know all the ways of the forest and the water—and these paths are themselves part of the premises,—worthless to speculators: cupidity is scared away, as a vulture or a wolf would be—for the want of the wherewith to gratify. The place is mine: I say mine, when I mean ours; we have made it—it is therefore ours. And we are mak-

ing it every day, as if we had inheritors—preserving it—preserving the youthful in the old.

We know little of pain or sickness. Our even, moderate life does this, and prevents morbid longings. All is healthful as the morning, as this good wind that blows us at evening, and sometimes mourns at the eaves, bringing a holiday chant of the Christmas time, which few realize as I, as we.

And we do not fear death, only the separation which it occasions, and that for a time.—We shall meet again; of this we have too many evidences to doubt. The great Power that brought us into life, will bring us into the other life. As this has been a wonderful one, so will the other, with an eternity to develop in. Ah, here is the thought! to be developing (in happiness) forever! We thus live happily here, not only in our plain life, but in the hope of this same life constantly increasing in the broader sphere which the future and the eternal are holding forth. There will be a full fruition, with no check—and the Father will be our true father. And what saints and variety of angels, and patriarchs—Abraham the faithful; and "David, the sweet singer of Israel;" and those eloquent prophets, who made the Bible what we so much seek it for—Jeremiah, Isaiah, Habakkuk—and Moses, and Joshua, and the many, many, that have gone after them—the martyrs, and the good, the truly good of all ages, who prefer good to evil, and are therefore trusty, congenial companions. And all this will be in the light such as we see it in our youthful days—the very light having life, because it is an emanation from Him who is light and life himself. And then we shall walk, and talk, and sing and range the fields by rivers, and trees that never fail, with the Father and Son, our Saviour, who will walk and talk with us—who are with us now, and in us. Ah, that will be life! And in our simple life here we but find an index to that which is to come.

COMMON WEEDS.

Scorn not those rude, unlovely things,
All cultureless that grow,
And rank o'er woods, and wilds, and springs
Their vain luxuriance throw.

Eternal love and wisdom drew
The plan of earth and skies,
And He the span of Heaven that threw,
Commands the weeds to rise.

Then think not Nature's schemes sublime,
These common things might spare;
For science may detect in time
A thousand virtues there. — ANON.

MAKE A BEGINNING.—Remember in all things that if you do not begin, you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings bank, and the first mile traveled on a journey, are all important things; they make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance, that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now crawling his way through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had only made a beginning.

THE FOLLY OF PREJUDICE.

We are prejudiced, all of us. Prejudice is much a matter of selfishness. Most of all, it is unreasonable—for a man when he doats upon his knowledge, is only dealing with the common commodity of time, which is the same to all people—common property, as the air is, and the sun. Knowledge is simply information. Now then, why should we be proud of possessing what is equally possessed by others, and is not our own more than theirs? But yet we make it specially our own. We might as well own the wind, or the snow, because it falls on our own land.

Knowledge is prized for what it is worth wherever found—and it is the privilege of every body to have it—to have the same knowledge, the same thought. Our opinion therefore is not better than others—not so good as that of those who have a greater amount of knowledge than we, and apply it equally. And yet under these circumstances, we assume to have a better doctrine, better opinion, &c. It is mere selfishness. We are not willing to look the thing honorably in the face, and give men their just due. But we presume to have better knowledge, better opinion, when our opinion, being prejudiced, is not so good. But all the more we hold to it that it is prejudiced. Hence the world is constantly under delusion, as well as influenced by selfishness. Our opinion is sweet, we cannot part with the pleasure; it gratifies too much. And so we are drunkards, in our gratification, blind and headstrong. Thus politics, religion, literary acquirements, personal ability, in sooth all that we have; we make it a special good—because we possess it—when others possess equally the same. But they also act as we do. Thus each has the clearest sky above him, the brightest sun; the snow of his field is whiter than that of his neighbor; when it is the same snow, as it is the same knowledge that forms our opinion. This blind prejudice is the difficulty. And yet each thinks he has it not. What prejudice! That's an ugly thing; I haven't got it. But it is not ugly to the one that has it, no more than the snake that charms the bird. It is a feeling with us, and that a pleasurable feeling—one of attachment—one part of ourselves; we thus permit our hearts to be imbued with a serious evil under the guise of a good.

I'D RATHER CARRY IT.—Going from market one day, we observed a very small boy, who gave no special indication, by dress or face, of other than ordinary training in life, carrying a basket that was so heavy as nearly to bury him down beneath it. We observed, "My boy, you have a heavy load." "Yes," said he, "but I'd rather carry it than that my mother should." The remark was one of a nature we love to hear; but we do not know that we should have thought enough of it to have chronicled it had we not seen across the street a highly accomplished young lady playing the piano while her mother was washing the windows.

A young lady, having been presented to Louis Napoleon when he was only President, fancied she was haughtily received. "Are you for a long stay in France?" coolly asked the President. "No," was the reply: "are you?"

An English Hercules.

The following story of an English peer is going the rounds. Lord S—— is an amateur boxer, who prides himself upon his strength and dexterity in pugilism:

"Dining one day with the great banker, R——, Lord S——, hearing some stories of the prowess of a farm laborer on the estate, at once made a note of the man's name and address. Next morning his lordship mounted his horse and rode off in search of the celebrated athlete. He found him digging in his garden.

"My good fellow," said the peer dismounting, and pulling off his gloves, "I've heard a great deal of your strength and skill; let us have a fight."

The laborer looked at his visitor for a moment without speaking, then suddenly grappled with him and flung him over the hedge.

"I say my good man," cried Lord S——, as soon as he recovered his senses, "will you do me a favor?"

"What, haven't you had enough yet?" exclaimed the laborer, sulkily.

"Oh, yes, as far as I am personally concerned, but please throw my horse over too."

LITTLE GIRLS.

I cannot well imagine a home more incomplete than that one where there is no little girl, to stand in the void of the domestic circle which boys can never fill, and to draw all hearts within the magic ring of her presence. There is something about little girls which is specially loveable; even their wilful, naughty ways seem utterly void of evil, when they are so soon followed by the sweet penitence that overflows in such gracious showers. Your boys are great, noble fellows, generous, loving, and full of good impulses, but they are noisy and demonstrative, and dearly as you love them, you are glad their place is out of doors; but Jennie, with her light step is always beside you; she brings the slippers for papa, and with her pretty dimpled fingers, unfolds the paper for him to read; she puts on a thimble no bigger than a fairy's, and with some very mysterious combinations of "doll-rags," fills up a small rocker by mamma, with a wonderful assumption of womanly dignity. And who shall tell that the little thread of speech that flows with such sweet, silvery, lightness from those innocent lips, twines itself around the mother's heart never to rust, not even when the dear little face is hidden among the daisies, as so many mothers know.

But Jennie grows to be a woman—and there is a long and shining track from the half-latched door of childhood till the girl blooms into the mature woman. There are the brothers who always lowered their voices when they talk to their sister, and tell of the sports in which she takes almost as much interest as they do, while in turn she instructs them in all the little minor details of home life, of which they would grow up ignorant if not for her. And what a shield she is upon the dawning manhood wherein so many temptations lie. Always her sweet presence to guard and inspire them, a check upon profanity, a living sermon on immortality.

"STAND FAST."—So long as the garrison can keep besiegers outside the fort, all the advantage is on their side; but once give them a footing on the walls and they can rain down death till survivors are compelled to yield. So as long as the Christian soldier hearkens not to any suggestion coming from the foe—concedes nothing—yields nothing, he cannot be dislodged; but let him for the sake of keeping on good terms with the wicked and worldly even appear to fall in with their opinions, and he opens the door to a horde of bandits that will push him from point to point till from his stronghold he is utterly driven.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE PUDDINGS.—For a small family, take one quart of sweet milk, heat to boiling, then stir in common flour, sprinkling with the hand, as if for a hasty-pudding, stirring rapidly until the flour is well mixed with the milk; put a tablespoonful of salt in the milk before adding the flour. To be eaten with butter and molasses.

TEA CAKE.—For a single loaf of Tea Cake take a cup of white sugar, a cup of sweet milk, one egg, half a cup of butter, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, lemon to the taste, flour to make it the consistency of soft gingerbread.

COOKIES.—For Cookies, where you have eggs to use, take one cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of cream, one egg, lemon and nutmeg, one teaspoonful of saleratus, flour to make it hard enough to roll; cut into small squares, and bake quickly. Cookies without eggs, make the same, only using a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, in place of the egg.

HOW TO MAKE BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—The season for buckwheat cakes has arrived. A writer in the American Agriculturist recommends the following method for making cakes: "The finest, tenderest cakes can be made by adding a little unbolted wheat (or Graham) flour to the buckwheat. Less than a quarter will do. Mix with cold sour milk, or fresh (not sweet) buttermilk, which is best. The soda (emptyings are dispensed with,) when put in cold water will not act satisfactorily. Bake at once. The heat will start the effervescence, and as the paste rises it will bake, thus preventing it from falling.—Hence the culminating point of lightness is attained. The batter rises snowy and beautiful, and the pancake will swell to almost undue dimensions, absolutely the lightest and tenderest than can be baked, with not a touch of acid. More salt, however, must be added than usual, to counteract the too fresh taste, when soda alone is used. Thus the bother of emptyings is all dispensed with. Pancakes, in this way, can be baked at any time and on the shortest notice. We keep our flour mixed, the Graham with the buckwheat, ready for use.

Thought and Expression.

Upon the opening of the Statistical Section of the British Association, Lord Stanley, the President, offered some excellent advice as to speaking:

"You can say all you have got to say in a very few words if you will think it over beforehand. It is not abundance of matter, it is want of preparation, want of exact thought, that makes diffuseness. A man goes round and round his meaning, when he is not perfectly clear. Again, we don't want preamble or perorations. We are not a school of rhetoric; and in addressing an educated audience a good deal may be taken for granted. Lastly, we only wish to get the truth of things."

Quintilian has written to the same effect, and goes even further, for he says that a perfect thought will always clothe itself in appropriate language, and that when people suppose that they are in want of words to express themselves, they are really in want of thought, have only got hold of a part of a thought instead of the complete thought, and are in difficulty about the clothing of an unformed thing. De Retz says that strong emotions find their utterances in monosyllables, and the language of the poor in grief is often of earnestness and simplicity rising to eloquence. Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. It was said of an ancient writer's negligence that it was that of a man studying his matter more than his expression; but, if Quintilian be right, the author had not completely mastered his matter, and therefore fell into faults of manner. Quintilian may, perhaps, push the proposition a little too far, but it is a safer general rule to suspect the completeness of thought when its delivery in words is difficult, and calls for help. As Lord Stanley well says, "a man goes round and round his real meaning when he is not perfectly clear."

London Examiner.

LIFE.

Life is excitement; the more we are excited, the more we become exhausted, i.e., our physical powers upon which the excitement depends—the brain, &c. Hence our literary men, the most impressive, soon become burnt out as it were. Byron is an eminent example. He was one of the most intense of the romantic school; while Wordsworth on the other hand, was quiet, taking things orderly. The one lived half his days; the other his appointed time. Byron died at thirty with a life of sixty exhausted; himself said so. Wordsworth lived till eighty. The sedate people of the world are the best-to-do physically. The opposite is the result with the active, the nervous. Given a certain amount of excitement, sums up the man mentally, and we may say physically. Power is what we all want, what supports us. This exhausted—by whatever means—and the man dies. Here it may be seen how a man may fritter away his life and do nothing, while on the other hand he may husband his means, and employ them profitably.

HONESTY AND INDUSTRY.

Let honesty and industry be thy constant companions, and spend one penny less than thy clear gains. Then shall thy hide-bound pocket soon begin to thrive; and will never again cry with an empty stomach; neither will creditors insult thee, nor want oppress, nor hunger bite, nor nakedness freeze thee. The whole atmosphere will shine brighter, and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart. Now, therefore embrace these rules and be happy. Banish the bleak winds of sorrow from thy mind, and live independent. Then shalt thou be a man, and not hide thy face at the approach of the rich, nor suffer the pain of feeling little when the sons of fortune walk at thy right hand; for independency, whether with little or much, is good fortune, and places thee on even ground with the proudest of the golden fleece. Oh, then, be wise, and let industry walk with thee in the morning, and attend thee until thou reachest the evening hour for rest. Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul, and never forget to have a penny, when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid; then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet and crown; then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the silken wretch because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds. *Benjamin Franklin.*

INFLUENCE AND AFFECTION.—There is a good deal of cant about involuntary affection in the world, and all that; but a young lady should never let such foolish notions enter her head. She should allow the pride of conscious strength of mind to keep her above every foolish, vain and nonsensical preference toward this precious fop and that idle attendant on a lady's will.—She should lay it up in her heart as an immutable principle that no love can last if not based on a right and calm estimation of good qualities; or, at least, that if the object upon which it is lavished be one whose heart and head are not right, misery will surely be her portion. A sudden preference for a stranger is a very doubtful kind of preference, and the lady who allows herself to be betrayed into such a silly kind of affection, without knowing a word of the man's character or position, is guilty of an indiscretion which not only reflects unfavorably upon her good name, but argues badly for the nature and ground-work of that affection.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

In a sermon on Thanksgiving day by the Rev. Mr. Leaken, Rector of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Baltimore, he said:

"I shall reserve the remainder of my remarks to a subject which is rarely alluded to in the pulpit, but which is exercising a most important influence upon every State, city, village, county and family of our Union. I refer to the press—the newspaper—which from the smallest beginning, a luxury to the favored few, has become indispensable to millions, and whose power in forming public sentiment is unmeasurable. To illustrate remotely the influence of this power, suppose a person of intelligence coming to your family every morning. He informs you of all that has occurred in your city, in your country, in Europe or distant Asia. He gathers the details of each interesting event; he attends each important meeting, and tells you what was said and done. In rain and tempest, in summer and winter, does this person pay you his daily visits; and not only brings you information, but gives you his opinion on each question that arises. In time he becomes one of you; he is identified with your family; and the character of yourself and those around have been moulded by this constant contact. But the newspaper does more. It brings you an hundred different articles, besides advertisements. It can be read at leisure. Its information reaches children, and is read by servants. It forms the subject of conversation, and plies its ceaseless visits to your home, instructive, entertaining and interesting to all. Have I overestimated the force of this mighty engine? The French Encyclopedists helped to produce the French Revolution, by means of ponderous books reaching the learned few. What increased influence must the modern press exert, scattering its myriad thoughts daily among the millions! How noble the ministry of the editor! How vast his capacity for good or evil! He may enter the family daily and diffuse cheerfulness by his diversified thoughts. He may dry the tear of sorrow, animate the weary pilgrim to renewed exertions, arrest the young man in his downward career, and shield the humble and defenceless against the invasion of power. We have prayed for the President of the United States, and for all in authority—for our Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled. And shall we forget those who make our Presidents, and determine our Representatives?"

CANDOR.—There is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called whiteness by the ancients to denote its purity; and it has always won the esteem due to the most admirable of virtues. The man whose opinions make the deepest impression upon his fellow man, whose influence is most lasting and efficient, whose friendship is instinctively sought where all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts, or flattering tongue, or splendid genius, but he whose lucid candor, and ingenuous truth transmit the heart's real feelings pure and without refraction. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits that have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none wear better or gather less tarnish by use, or claim deeper homage in that silent reverence which mind pays to virtue.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I have examined a number of agricultural papers, and believe your paper is of more benefit to Mo. than a paper published in another State, as each paper knows the wants of its own State better than a foreign paper. I am, with respect, yours,

JOHN G. HUDSON.

Tipton, Mo., Dec. 30th, 1865.

IMPORTANT HINTS TO PARENTS.—Few parents realize how much their children may be taught at home, by devoting a few minutes to their instruction every day. Let a parent make the experiment with his son of ten years old, for a single week, and only during the hours which are not spent in school. Let him make a companion of his child, converse with him familiarly, put to him questions, answer inquiries, communicate facts, the result of his reading or observation, awaken his curiosity, explain difficulties, the meaning of things, and all this in an easy, playful manner, without seeming to impose a task, and he himself will be astonished at the progress which will be made.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I went to the post office the other day, got my little boy's (Monroe Ellington's) paper, *Rural World*, laid it on the counter a minute, some one stole it, came to the house, the boys almost cried. They think they cannot live without it. So you will please send the first number again to Monroe Ellington, Sturgeon, Mo. I mean the first number for January, 1866. W. T. ELLINGTON

Sturgeon, Mo.

[Certainly, we will send it. That boy will make a good farmer.]

BUILDING RAIL FENCE.—If you would have the fence stand long and be staunch and firm, commence at the lowest point and build up the ascent. Never build a fence by running it down the hill.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFECTIONS OF THE CHEST, *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

Tell your friends what Coe's Cough Balsam has done for you; if it has cured your child of a racking cough, a violent attack of croup; a sore throat, or avoided a threatening fever, which it certainly will do, tell your friends of it that they may also use it. Old, young, rich and poor, all say it is the cheapest and best cough remedy in the world.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, pain in the stomach, souring of food, languor, flatulency, and general debility, be sure to use Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR DECEMBER 30.

The N. Y. Weekly Tribune for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES.—Our Next Legislature; Our Gold Mines; What are the Facts; Over Trading; The Bivulvar Policy; One-third of the Nation Supported by Manufacturers; The Report of Gen. Schurz; The House for Resumption; A Grave Mistake; Paris Exposition of 1867; Making a General; A Delicate District; Uniform Coinage; The Organisation of Colored Troops; The Origin of American Free Trade; Editorial Paragraphs.

NEWS SUMMARY.—Military; Naval; News from Washington; New York; New England; The Southern Atlantic States; The Gulf States; Tennessee and Kentucky; The Western States; Political; Domestic Miscellany.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Canada; Mexico; South America.

RESTORATION—The Provisional Governors of the Carolinas and Georgia Relieved.

RECONSTRUCTION—Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune; Debate between Messrs. Raymond and Bingham.

CONGRESS—Abstract of the Proceedings Dec. 21; Speech of Mr. Wilson.

FROM RICHMOND TO CHARLESTON—Special Correspondence; Southern Eyes and Southern Faces; Southern Creeds and Southern Dress; Railroad Cars and Speed; Our Duties; To Do and Undo; The Poor Whites of North Carolina; Reminiscences of the Slaves of North Carolina; How the Railroad and Plantation Hands Were Fed, Clothed and Lodged; Maine Legrees in South Carolina; Story of Gen. Stedman.

MANUFACTURES—Aggregate Statistics of Manufactures Produced in the United States During Year Ending June 1, 1866.

FROM WASHINGTON—Congressional Recess; Necessary Discussions; The Reconstruction Question; An Investigation Requisite; What it Will Secure; Facts Wanted; The President's Policy; Comments Thereon; The number of Voters the True Basis of Representation; From Our Special Correspondent.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.
GEORGE WILLIAM GORDON, THE JAMAICA MARTYR.
THE CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM—1866 to be Devoted to Service and Contributions; The Order of the General Conference; Wesley the Founder; Origin of Methodism; Whitfield; Methodism in New York; Origin Among the Card Players; The First Church in Park Row; The Church on Shoemakers' Ground; The Preacher's House; The Growth of Methodism; The Order for the Centenary; Two Millions Wanted; Daniel Drew Subscribes Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand; Order of the Services; What is to be Done with the Money; Finale.

A COUNTRY SAFE BROKEN OPEN AND ROBBED.
CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

ALABAMA—Inaugural Address of Gov. Patton.
RIOTING IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Four Whites and Six Negroes Killed.

THE FENIAN FEUD—A Senator for the Congress; Grave Charges Against the Senate and President Roberts.

A GERMAN SHIP WRECKED—All on Board Lost.
POETRY—The Old Year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Hours at Home; The Atlantic Monthly; Our Young Folks.

CONDENSED MILK AND MEAT BISCUIT—From Our Illinois Correspondent; A Grass Region; Process of Condensing Milk; Lady Mechanics and Clerks; Condensed Meat.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS—American Institute Farmers' Club, Dec. 12; Practical Potato Growing; Peat—Its Value and Preparation for Fuel; The Practical Entomologist; Grape Country and Culture—Insects; A Mexican Hacienda; A Substitute for Apple Sauce; Clover—The First Crop; How to Test the Moon's Influence; A Remedy for Borers; Sheep—What Kind for Stock? Flower Seeds for Distribution; Grapevine Mildew; Farmer's Clubs—Agricultural Items; Where are the Farming Tools? Eggs; Food Manufacture; Wide Tire Wagons.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AND MURDER—Destruction by Fire of the Larger Portion of Shaffer, Pa.; No Oil Destroyed; A Man Shot Dead; His Murderer Escapes.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PERSONAL—POLITICAL—CITY ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

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Also, a full supply of Warranted Fresh and Genuine
GARDEN, GRASS & OTHER SEEDS, growth of 1865.

All of which we offer at the lowest possible CASH PRICES.

Call and get Illustrated Catalogue furnished Gratis.

St. Louis, Mo., May, 1865.

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 FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
Vines, Flowering Shrubs, etc., grown and
for sale at the

COAL CREEK VINEYARD & NURSERY.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

BARNES & KELLY,

(nov156m)

Lawrence, Kan.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

[From the Utica Daily Observer, Sept. 15th.]

FIRST PREMIUM.—By reference to the list which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that the Singer Sewing Machines (both family and manufacturing) carry off the first premiums from the State Fair which closes to-day. It is worthy of remark, that these machines are rarely seen at fairs, and the Singer Co. have not entered into the general scramble for premiums which has characterized the past few years. The agent in this city saw fit, however, to come out on this occasion, in force; and notwithstanding the competition was sharp—the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, &c. joining in the contest—it was plain to be seen, when the practical tests were applied, that the "plumes" must be handed over to the Singer machines.

THE TRUE CAPE COD CRANBERRY, For April, May and June planting, for upland and garden culture. Under my method of culture, the yield last season, on common dry upland, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, will be sent to any address, gratis, with a priced descriptive nursery catalogue, complete, of the most desirable Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, Grape Vines, New Strawberries, New Large Currants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c., and the very best and choicest Garden and Flower Seeds in great variety. Seeds prepaid by mail to any part of the country. Also a wholesale catalogue of the above, with very liberal terms to agents, clubs, and the trade. Agents wanted in every town for the sale of Trees, Plants and Seeds, on a very liberal commission, which will be made known on application.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Establishment,
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30,000 FIRST CLASS APPLE
Trees for sale, comprising all of
THE LEADING WESTERN VARIETIES,
at \$15 per hundred, \$100 per thousand.

BAYLES & BRO.,

jan1-6t

Carondelet, Mo.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.



These unequalled Sewing Machines for family and manufacturing purposes, are now sold at LOWER prices at the St. Louis Agency than in New York.

Before purchasing a Sewing Machine, it would be well to ascertain that it possesses the following requisites: **SIMPLICITY IN CONSTRUCTION**, so that any one can learn it easily and adjust it to all work readily. **DURABILITY OF MATERIAL**, so that it will not cost anything for repairs. **CAPACITY FOR A VARIETY OF WORK**, so that any kind of sewing may be done on it. **RAPIDITY AND CERTAINTY OF MOVEMENT**, so that work may be done quickly and perfectly, with a stitch equal to, if not better, than that made in hand-sewing.

In the Singer Machines all these essentials are combined.

They are the simplest, strongest, and most rapid Machines in use, make the most perfect stitch on both sides of the goods, and are capable of doing the greatest variety of work.

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Has no equal in **STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, GATHERING, BRAIDING OR CORDING**, and there is no gauze so fine it cannot sew, and no cloth so coarse it will not stitch perfectly. No other machine can be compared with it, as is indicated by its popularity and the universal demand for it.

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For Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Saddles, Carriage Trimmings, Tents, Wagon Covers and Bags, retain their former supremacy, and are the only ones ever worked successfully.

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Most of the varieties were tested here, and have proved successful in our soil and climate, and all are warranted true to name.

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Descriptive Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants. Orders directed to us personally or to our local agents, will be promptly and carefully filled.

HUSMANN & MANWARING.

Hermann, Sept. 1859.

Itch! Itch! Itch!
Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!

Wheaton's Ointment



Will Cure the Itch in 48 hours

It cures the Prairie Itch, Wabash Scratches, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents.

Beware of Lotions and Washes which will not remove the disease.

By sending 60 cents to COLLINS BRO'S, (Agents for the South-west.) S.W. Corner of 2d and Vine Sts., Saint Louis, Mo., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

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Such as Cards, Books, Pamphlets,
Sale Bills, &c., at this office.

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The subscribers having had fourteen years' experience in importing Osage Orange Seed from Texas, prior to the Rebellion, are now preparing to open trade again on an extensive scale. From their past experience and present facilities, they feel confident in offering a large amount of seed early in the coming season, on the best terms; and as the seed will be gotten out, packed and transported under their personal supervision, they will be warranted fresh and sound.

Inquiries addressed to OVERMAN, MANN & CO., Box 100, Normal, Ill., or 606 Bloomington, Ill.

Normal, Ill., Sept. 1st, '65.

N.B.—Our Mr. Mann, an old resident of the "Border" or Osage Region, is now in Texas giving his personal attention to the gathering of the seed, &c. sep.-15] O. M. & Co.

N. J. COLMAN'S SAINT LOUIS NURSERY!



On the Olive Street Road, 5 miles
West of the Court House.

It contains the largest and choicest
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Home Grown

FRUIT TREES,

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Evergreens,

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SMALL FRUITS, ETC.

IN THE WEST.

The varieties are all guaranteed to be adapted
to our soil and climate.

The City Office of the Nursery is at 97 Chestnut St.,
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WANTED—An energetic young man, that has had two or three years' experience in the Nursery business, to work in a Nursery. None need apply unless they can bring good reference, and to such permanent employment will be given by the month or year.
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I wish to announce to my friends and the readers of the "World" in particular, that I have just received a lot of the above-named instruments. A barometer is an indispensable article in every household, especially to the farmer, as it indicates the exact change in weather—and if he only knew the usefulness of the instrument, he would not hesitate to pay a small sum for an article that will save hundreds of dollars.

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Prepared by Dr. JOHN L. LYON, 195 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail (enclosing stamp), concerning all private diseases and female weakness. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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RHUBARB,

For sale at \$5 per 100.

SCOTCH HYBRID, \$3 per 100.

Address, C. D. STEVENS, Mendota, Ill.

[sept 15-6m]

DR. WHITTIER,

Longer located in St. Louis than any other Chronic Disease Physician. Office 65 St. Charles St., one square south of Lindell Hotel, Saint Louis. All Chronic, Virulent and Special Diseases treated. Hours, 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Confidential consultation free of charge. Call at office and receive Theory of Disease free. Communications by mail promptly answered. My Theory of all such diseases sent free for two 3 cent stamps. [aply]

J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S

ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF

Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds

For 1866.

With directions for their culture and management, will be issued about the TENTH of the month, and mailed to all applicants.

Genuine Early Goodrich Potatoes,

\$1.25 per peck; \$4 per bushel; \$11 per barrel.

Trade Price Lists for Dealers only, now ready

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

jan1-3t

15 John St., New York.

GRAPE VINES & SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

FOR SALE IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

Send for Price List.

E. R. MASON & SON,

Webster Groves, St. Louis Co., Mo.

[Nov. 1-6m.]

**LAND PLASTER
By the Barrel.
Rhodes' Superphosphate.**PLANT & BRO.,
25 North Main St., Louis, Mo.**OSAGE ORANGE SEED.**

We are in receipt of Fresh Seed from Texas, which we offer by the lb. or bushel, at the lowest market rates, and would advise those in want of seed to address before buying elsewhere.

PLANT & BRO.,
St. Louis, Mo.**WILLCOX & GIBBS
SILENT FAMILY****SEWING MACHINE.**

Is without question the best

PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

In the world. It is entirely NOISELESS in operation. The NEEDLE, HEMMERS OR FELLER CANNOT be set wrong. The BRAIDER is always ready and in its place. The Hem and Fell are always TURNED UNDER.

It runs FASTER and EASIER than any other and NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER.

It will do all kinds of Family SEWING IN THE MOST PERFECT MANNER.

Lamb's Family

KNITTING MACHINE

Is infinitely superior to anything of the kind ever before gotten up. It will WIDEN, NARROW, KNIT THE HEEL, &C. &C., same as in hand knitting, besides making almost an endless variety of worsted work, such as Shawls, Nubias, Clouds, Sacques, Leggings, &c. It will

Knit Woolen, Cotton or Silk.

AGENTS are wanted for both of these Machines. Send Stamp for Circulars to

M. W. LEET,

General Agent,

No. 24 North 5th St., St. Louis.

[Decl-4t]

MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

BARNUM & BRO., 26 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

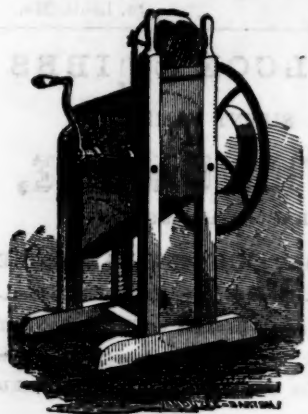
Opposite Merchants' Exchange, between Market and Walnut,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN YOKE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers' Agents for the sale of

All kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machines. Also, Garden
Grass and Field Seeds.

Vandiver's Missouri Corn Planter.



Champion of Ohio Reapers and Mowers and
Simple Mowers.

Buckeye 2-horse Sulky Corn Plows.

Double Check-row Corn Planters.

Buckeye Wheat Drill, with Seed Sower
Attachment.

Buckeye Cider Mill and Press. Victor Cane
Mills and Cook's Evaporators.

HAND & POWER CORN SHELLERS.

Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes.
Corn Crushers, Threshers, Horse Powers,
Cotton Gins, Plows, Harrows.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

Leather and Rubber Belting.

Our stock of Garden and Flower Seeds will be fresh and pure, and furnished in any quantity desired, with
DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING.

BARNUM & BRO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Blunden, Koenig & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation, Mr. James P. Blunden retiring. The remaining partners, Wm. Koenig and D. W. Mueller, will assume all liabilities, and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1866.

JAMES P. BLUNDEN,
WM. KOENIG,
D. W. MUELLER.

Referring to the above notice, we have this day associated under the firm WM. KOENIG & CO., and shall continue the Seed and Agricultural business at the old stand, No. 56 North Second St. above Pine.

WM. KOENIG,
D. W. MUELLER.

Referring to the above notices, we take pleasure in stating, that we have appointed Messrs. WM. KOENIG & CO., SOLE AGENTS for our manufactured articles in St. Louis, Mo. Have arranged for a full stock being always kept on hand, where dealers may be supplied at liberal rates.

DEERE & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Moline Plows and Hawkeye Corn Cultivator.

AULTMAN, MILLER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower.

WHITELY, FASSLER & KELLY,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Champion Cider Mill.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

Manufacturer of Brown's Illinois Corn Planter.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

The Domestic Dyes manufactured by Geo. H. Reed & Co., of Boston, consisting of 40 shades and colors, are all prepared in liquid form. They are easily used—do not fade, and produce, bright, strong and beautiful colors. If you wish a reliable article for dyeing your old or new garments, use the Domestic Dyes. They can be found at all drug-stores. Price 15 and 25 cents per bottle. MEYER BROS. & Co. St. Louis, Mo.

Decl-6m

Wholesale Agents for South-west.

A FARM WANTED.

A gentleman friend of ours wishes to purchase a Farm. Cost not to exceed \$7,000. Must be improved, and have a comfortable dwelling. Address "FARM PURCHASER," St. Louis Post Office, until February 20, 1866.

COMMERCIAL.

ST. LOUIS WHOLESALE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 10.

TOBACCO—We quote frosted lugs at \$3@4 50; factory and planters' lugs at \$5@7 50; shipping leaf at \$8@12, and manufacturing leaf at \$8@20 per 100 lbs. Finer grades are nominally higher than our outside quotations; but there is none offering.

COTTON—Eastern orders were withdrawn, and the market was flat, without any transactions, except a sale of a small lot of 10 bales at 45¢, and with but little inquiry. Middling was not saleable at over 44¢ per pound.

HEMP—Market quiet and unchanged, with sales of 14 bales choice dressed at \$300 per ton, and 134 do undressed on private terms.

LARD—Demand languid, and sales of 25 tierces prime kettle-rendered at 17¢, and 50 firkins do at 15¢ per lb.

HOGS—The arrivals are more liberal, and sales comprise 2,400 head at \$5 50@9 per 100 lbs gross. The demand was better, and the market firmer, and before the close good lots could not be bought under \$9.

FLOUR—Sales 1,025 brls at \$11 50 for choice double extra; \$7 40 to 9 for low and good double extra; \$6 75 for spring extra; \$6 75@7 for spring extra at Cairo, and \$6 25 for superfine at Cairo.

WHEAT—The only lot received was 35 sacks poor fall, which was sold at \$1 10 per bushel.

CORN—The market was quite dull, with sales of 1,660 sks at 62¢ for white, and 60¢ for yellow and mixed.

OATS—Demand very languid, and sales 630 sks at 43¢ for prime.

BARLEY—The market continues quite dull. We note sales of 200 sks at \$1 55 for choice fall, and 40@70¢ for poor do.

RYE—There was no sale. Choice lots were held higher and 65¢ refused.

BUTTER—The supply of all grades is ample and the market is dull, and business is chiefly in a small way. Country store lots may now be quoted from 18 to 28¢; Western dairy 30 to 33¢; Ohio 33@35¢, and New York 40@45¢ per lb.

EGGS—25 to 60¢ per doz, shipper's count and receipt.

BEANS—Sales to-day 52 brls fair white at \$1 40@1 50 per bushel with the barrels.

HAY—Say for loose and tight pressed timothy \$13 to 16 per ton.

POTATOES AND ONIONS—Potatoes 50 to 75@80¢. Onions 50 to 65¢ per bushel, as in quality, including packages.

HIDES—14¢ for flint, 11¢ for dry salt, and 7¢ per lb for green salt.

FEATHERS—50 to 55¢ per lb for prime and choice. WOOL—25 to 30¢ for unwashed, 38 to 45 for fleece washed, and 50 to 55@56¢ per lb for tub washed.

BEEF CATTLE—We now quote common to prime from \$4 to 6; choice at \$7 per 100 lbs.

SUGAR—Porto Rico at 15¢@16¢; Havana, in boxes, at \$15@15½¢; Cuba at 14¢@15¢ per lb.

COFFEE—Fair to prime Rio at 29@31¢; skimmings at 25@28¢; choice do at 31¢@31½¢.

MOLASSES—Porto Rico at \$1@1 10; New York syrup at 55@60¢; Hanna's New Orleans syrup at 90¢, 95¢ and \$1 for brls, half brls and kegs.